The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,002.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

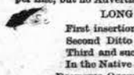
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),—under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 18th July, at noon.

	July.		Augu t.
Leave BOMBAY	18	Leave Madras	1
„ Cuddalore	20	„ Coconada	2
„ Narrakel	22	„ Visagapatam	4
„ Allepey	23	„ Bimlipatam	4
„ Tuticorin	24	„ Pooplipore	5
„ Colombo	25	„ False Point	6
„ Galle	26	Arrive CALCUTTA	7
„ Negapatam	29		
„ Pondicherry	30		

During the S.W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship CASHMERE, 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd July, 1871, at noon.

	July.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	22	Leave BUSSORAH	11
„ Kurrachee	26	„ Fao	14
„ Guadur	27	„ Bushire	17
„ Muscat	29	„ Linga	17
„ Bunder Abbas	31	„ Bunder Abbas	18
Aug.			
„ Linga	2	„ Muscat	20
„ Bushire	4	„ Guadur	20
„ Fao	5	„ Kurrachee	26
Arrive BUSSORAH	7	Arrive BOMBAY	29

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

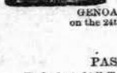
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 540 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Coyties, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22th July 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL).



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	22	£15		8
Suez	36	22		9
Port Said	38	24	Wines.	9
Alexandria	39	25		9-10
Messina	45	32		13
Naples	47	33	Including	13
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	Without Food.	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay,
INDIA, on TUESDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1871.
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.
For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 2nd July 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship HADDINGTON, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to the DOCK for their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th July 1871.

BUCHANAN & Co.,
HOUSE AGENTS,
17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the same not being our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark—J.A.—(in monogram) as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 391, Strand, London; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Fuhlaljore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Trains from Kurrachee to Moultan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
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Bhabloond Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Joypore.
Rewul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, to and the following—

Agents—

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Cheeson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 18th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SURAT (2,578 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain E. J. Baker, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI ..... First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 650 „ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (1,071 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain A. R. Johnson, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 18th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, Marine Street.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M, on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Bhimjee Purshotum, Esq., on account of Cuthoodin bin Abdool Rahiman :—all that piece of ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of the Alli Oomer Street, registered under No. 2,838 assessed under No. 66, bounded on the north by the house of Dhunjee Mooljee, on the south by the house of Dhunjee Sahib, on the east by the Alli Oomer Street, and on the west by the Durga of Syed Mahomed bin Syed Esmail Shaik.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th July 1871.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, beat Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class English-built four-seated Open carriage by Dalbear, a ditto ditto double-seated Brougham by Lewis of Salisbury, a pair of handsome Fast-trotting Bay Arab Carriage Horses, a powerful Bay Arab Brougham ditto, Sets of best English Hand mounted Single and Double Harness, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of A. L. Ettel, Esq., proceeding to England.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An excellent Pianoforte in perfect good order.

Bombay, 18th July 1871. BENNETT & Co.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSS for Flat Roofs and Small Bridges to carry 6 tons distributed. These Trusses can be spaced 5 feet apart to carry an ordinary Roof of 120 lbs. to the square foot. For plans and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for L.P.W.I.T.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(Next Door to Jaffer Sullman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA & ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Peacock's and Mclanee's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" has Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he privege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertising, to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,
for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; extensively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and the disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharassed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London,
BOMBAY.
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.
And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1863 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
IMPORTERS OF
OILMEN'S STORES,
AND
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
DIRECT FROM
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, GILLON, HOGARTH, MOIR, &c.,
AND THE FIRST CONTINENTAL HOUSES.

THE SUPPLIES OF THE COMPANY'S
STORE DEPARTMENT
REACH THEM BY THE
SUEZ CANAL AND OVERLAND MAILS

Only, they therefore be relied upon to possess in full perfection the delicacy and freshness of flavour so often impaired or destroyed by long sea voyages. Maintaining in every other respect the high character of their imports, the Company confidently assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar Auctions), and respectfully caution the public against the danger attending the use of stale or inferior Stores generally.

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS, AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED, AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS, AND GELATINES.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED AND DESICCATED MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.
EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

Priced Lists Free on Application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received for BUILDING 12 SCHOOLS in the Khandeish Collectorate at a total cost of about Rs. 65,000. The Plans of which may be seen at the Office of the Local Fund Executive Engineer at Julgaum.

Contractors will be required to state the prices at which they will execute the several descriptions of work, and they will not be permitted to sublet the work.

A deposit of 5 per cent. on the Estimate will be required to be deposited in the Khandeish Treasury before commencing the work.

L. R. ASHBURNER,
Collector and President Local Fund Committee, Khandeish.

HIGH COURT.—
Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of HORMUSJEE DORABJEE BOOCHIA, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased.

NUSSERWANJEE DORABJEE BOOCHIA.....Applicant.

An APPLICATION having been MADE to this Honourable Court on behalf of the above-named Applicant for PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of the abovenamed deceased, all PERSONS concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 17th day of July 1871.

GHANDHIBHOY J. MODY, Applicant's Proctor.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY.—ICE on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S Premises No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, and at the Girgaum Ice Factory. Price Nine Pies per lb.

Pass Books available on application to
FARNHAM & Co.

Bombay, 18th July 1871.

THE RAILWAY READING LAMP,

Used with Candles; can be shut up so as to carry in the pocket; is furnished with powerful Reflector, enabling the passenger to pass the time with a book or a rubber in comfort.

Cash Rs. 7-0; Credit Rs. 8-0.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE IMPROVED
TRAVELLING SOLAR LAMP,
gives a clear, bright, steady light.

Lamp,	Perforated Chimney	6 dozen Wicks,	
Pedestal for table use	Protector,	Pair Scissors,	
Hook, chain and ring	Ground Globe,	Wash Leather,	
to hang it up,	Two Chimneys,	Oil Reservoir,	

contained in strong Japanned case, measuring 11 by 7 by 7 inches, with hasp and loop for padlock, and stout leather strap and buckle.

Cash Rs. 22-8; Credit Rs. 25.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

The commodious HOUSE in Rampart Row, Fort, lately occupied by the National Bank of India.

A large GODOWN in Military Square, Fort, lately in the occupation of the "English Hotel."

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.

A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings, in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Baug."

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former res dence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

One BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, near the Railway Station.

For the October Season.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, at the Office of the Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, the HOUSE lately OCCUPIED by Mr. ABRAHAM in Rampart Row.—Apply to
REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, the COTTON GINNING FACTORY at BROACH, occupied during the past season by Messrs. ROBB, LAW, and Co.—Apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited.

NOTICES.

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,
NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

RICHARDSON and Co. have THIS DAY OPENED the ABOVE FOUNDRY and ENGINEERING WORKS, where they are prepared to execute Orders for Castings and General Iron Work.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Bombay, 27th June 1871. RICHARDSON & Co.

THE MAIL ROUTE VIA BRINDISI TO ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, contract time.

Fares :—Brindisi to London, First Class.....£13 5s. 6d.
„ „ „ Second Class.....£ 9 12s. 1d.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway, en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Verona, the Brenner Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The Great East India Hotel at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The South Italian Railway Company's Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PIER COMPANY,
(Limited).

To be registered under "The Indian Companies' Act 1866."

Capital 40 Lacs, in 4,000 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.
First Issue 30 Lacs, in 3,000 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.
Deposit on application Rs. 100 per share, and Rs. 400 on allotment, the balance of Rs. 500 per share to be payable on the 30th December next.

Second issue of 10 lacs, in 1,000 shares of Rs. 1,000 each, will be issued, when required for extension of property, and will be first offered to the then existing proprietors.

Directors.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART., C.S.I.
HON. A. D. SASSOON, C.S.I. | A. J. MACDONALD, Esq.
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, | A. M. GUBBAY, Esq.
Esq.

(*With power to add to their number.*)

Engineer.

ARTHUR W. FORDE, Esq., C.E., Mem. Inst. C.E.

Bankers.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Solicitors.

MESSRS. RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY.

Secretaries and Treasurers.

SIR CHARLES FORBES AND Co.

It is proposed to establish this Company for the purpose of supplying a want long felt in this important city, that is, a Pier alongside which vessels of almost any tonnage may lie afloat and discharge at all times of the tide.

During 1856 and 1857 numerous proposals for Wet Docks and Pier Schemes were submitted to the public, but they were generally of such an ambitious and gigantic character as to be considered in advance of the times, and consequently the resources for carrying any of the schemes into effect were not obtainable, or they were for other reasons abandoned. Subsequently plans for similar works, but of a less expensive and simple nature, were brought forward to be received with apathy, and nothing came of them except a general discussion on the comparative advantages of Wet Docks and Piers, the result being a balance of skilled testimony conclusively showing that Piers, both from an economical and sanatory point of view, were preferable in a tropical climate to Wet Docks. At a more recent period, that is, when Bombay was reveling in the riches derived from the adventitious trade which followed the breaking out of Civil War in America, numerous schemes were planned and vast amounts spent thereon, all of which, with one or two exceptions, have miserably failed in their intended purpose, and Bombay is therefore to this day without Docks or Piers.

If the want of accommodation for the Export and Import trade of this Port was felt so keenly at the periods above referred to, it must be admitted that the increase since of that trade now renders it more than ever desirable that Bombay should not be behind any Port in the East, many of which, although of much less importance, have either Docks or Piers, in the facilities available for the loading and discharging of vessels, and the shipping, landing, and storing of merchandize.

In order that the increase of our trade may be appreciated, the statistics of tonnage taken from Official returns are subjoined :—

	Entered. Ships.	Tons.	Cleared. Ships.	Tons.
1856-57	568	441,978	536	387,291
1869-70	930	793,337	938	791,011
Increase	362	351,359	402	403,620

And a comparison of even more recent years shows the same steady increase :—

	Entered. Ships.	Tons.	Cleared. Ships.	Tons.
1865-66	720	589,227	774	628,423
1869-70	930	793,267	938	791,011
Increase	171	203,910	154	162,588

The value of Exports for the Financial Year 1869-70, including Treasure, were Rs. 26,36,80,998, and in the Imports Rs. 21,92,37,065.

The Exports for the year ending 31st December last comprised 10,55,355 bales Cotton, 40,503 bales Wool, 131,000 bags Seed, 43,753 chests Opium, 10,000 bales Hemp, 28,407 bags Myrabolams, and 4,419 cwts. Ivory, besides a large quantity of miscellaneous produce.

The completion of the Suez Canal, the opening up of railways throughout the country, and the establishment of telegraphic communication both with East and West, have given a new and powerful stimulus to Indian trade, the effect of which must be a further and growing increase in the commercial interests of this Port. In steam tonnage alone the increase is already great, and when it is considered that the chief shipbuilders of the United Kingdom are turning out every three months over 200,000 tons of shipping suitable for trade via the Canal, the necessity for such a Pier as contemplated is apparent. During 1870, the opening year of the Canal trade, the steam tonnage inwards and outwards, exclusive of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ships, was 76,000 and 70,000 tons respectively. The exports via the Canal and by Steamer and Overland for 1870 were 4,83,332 bales Cotton, 18,293 bales Wool, and 1,95,198 packages of miscellaneous produce. The exports by steamers to China in 1870 were 41,000 chests Opium, 43,753 bales Cotton, and 32,765 of miscellaneous produce. It is beyond a doubt that a large proportion if not the whole of this tonnage, as well as vessels with general cargoes, will have recourse to the Pier when its advantages for speedy discharge and loading are apparent. The position of the Pier being contiguous to the Principal Cotton Presses, the Cotton Green, and the Goods Station of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway,—with which Railway a junction at small cost can be obtained, thus opening communication with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway also—will offer facilities not hitherto enjoyed for the shipment of Cotton and the landing of merchandize, whether destined for Bombay or up-country. With cotton pressed in the districts, the railway waggon will go alongside ship, and thus save cartage altogether.

The important and valuable concession to construct this Pier, granted by the Government of Bombay, has been secured for this Company from Messrs. David Sassoon and Company, the consideration being Twelve Hundred Shares of One Thousand Rupees each in the Company fully paid up. For this consideration the landed property lately purchased by Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. from the Bombay Reclamation Co., and the works carried out since the transfer to Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., with all rights involved in the concession, will be conveyed to the Company.

Bombay Castle, 4th April 1871.

Resolution.—Government are willing to grant to Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. a concession to erect a Pier on the plan now submitted, and affording the accommodation therein exhibited extending into deep water, from the property recently purchased by Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., from the late Back Bay Company, on the following general terms :—

1. The right of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., under the lease on which they now hold the property at Colaba, not to be affected.
2. The concession to be carried out by a Public Company.
3. The Company by whom the Pier may be constructed to be entitled to charge for the accommodation they afford on the Pier, at rates which shall be subject to the approval of Government.
4. The Company to be bound to levy and pay over to Government such wharfage or bunder fees on all goods landed or shipped on any part of the Pier, as would be payable by the same goods if landed or shipped on any wharf or bunder, the property of Government, under Act V. of 1870.
5. The plan now submitted shall not be varied as regards site, or extent of accommodation, without the sanction of Government.
6. The concession now granted will have effect for 100 years.
7. Government to have the right of pre-emption at the end of 25 years from the date of the granting of the concession, and at the expiration of each succeeding 25 years, upon the expiration of the term for which it is granted, for a sum calculated at 20 years' purchase of the average net amount found to be available for dividend, after providing for all charges of maintenance, establishment, and repairs by two Arbitrators, one of whom shall be appointed by Government and the other by the Company. The Arbitrators, so appointed, shall have power to nominate an Umpire, whose decision shall be final. The Company to be bound on the purchase being completed, to allow free access to the Pier.
8. All details as regards this concession will be arranged in communication with the Law Officers: the above are only to be understood to be the general terms on which it will be granted.

The Pier, which will be 33 feet wide, will project 2,200 feet from the eastern boundary of the land property, and in a line with its southern wall. At nearly right angles to this Pier and under the shelter of the Oyster Rock there will be a jetty 650 feet in length and 50 feet in width, alongside which vessels will lie. The depth of water at low water spring tides at the Jetty will average from 19 to 22 feet, with a mud bottom. The Jetty will accommodate three vessels on each side in single tier. The Pier will be of Iron, of a most permanent character, on cylinder piles, and its estimated cost, including erection, is 15 lacs.

The importance of this Pier to the trade of the Port cannot be over-estimated. Indeed it is almost impossible to form an idea of the traffic that may be expected when the work is completed. For ships with general cargoes the advantages offered will be unequalled, as the discharge of such vessels, which now on the average occupies a month, may be completed in a much shorter time. Steamers also will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of the Pier where discharging and loading may be effected in a few days. Pilfering also, which, under the present system, forms a serious item of loss, will be altogether avoided.

The Landed Property of the Company will consist of 44,658 square yards fully reclaimed, and 31,432 square yards partly reclaimed. The cost of completing reclamation and seawalls is estimated at about 2 lacs, which added to the consideration agreed to be given for the property, 12 lacs, will amount to 14 lacs. The area of the property will thus be 76,090 square yards, costing about Rs. 18 per square yard against Rs. 70 per square yard, of the adjoining land belonging to the C laba Company. When the valuable concession accorded to the property is taken into consideration, it will be admitted that the property has been acquired on favourable terms. In some quarters an idea has been current that the Colaba Company's interests would be injured by the concession which this Company will acquire. Such fears are groundless, because whatever improves the value of the Company's property will contribute also to the welfare of adjoining ground.

Of the superficial area of 76,090 square yards, about 15,000 square yards will be required for roads and tramways, leaving 61,090 square yards available for storage, which

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady without any noteable change.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities ..... 4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ..... 6 ,,

CALCUTTA.—13TH JULY, 1871.

THE following transactions were reported to-day:—
In Government Securities—
4 per cents, at Rs. 99-1 to 99-2, or 0-14 to 0-15 discount.
4½ per cents. of 1870 at Rs 106-8.
In shares—
National Bank shares at Rs. 98.
Fort Canning Land, Investment, &c., Co's shares among speculators, only 5 shares of each at Rs. 453 and 455.
—*Englishman.*

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N., long.: 4h. 51m. 28s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on the 12th July.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·686	in.
Temperature of the Air	81·2	,,
Wet bulb Thermometer	77·5	,,
Dew Point	76·3	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·856	,,
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	6·4	,,
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	85·7	,,
Minimum do. do.	77·8	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind—W, WSW, W.		
Movement of 24 hours	406	

	In.	Ct.
Fall of Rain during the week	3	75
Registered between 1st January and 4th July 1871	13	11
Total fall of Rain between 1st January and 16th July	16	86

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 17.

Nicolson, Captain, 1st Bengal L. I., on sick leave, from Hydrabad.
Galtrey, Ensign, 92nd Regiment, on sick leave, from Jubbulpore.
Carr, Captain, 9th Regiment M. N. I., on sick leave, from Cannanore.
Rosire, Assistant Surgeon, on leave, from Baroda.
Blowers, Captain, 13th Regiment, on leave, from Malligaum.
Astley, Lieutenant, Adjutant, 41st Belooch Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Mooltan.
Bradshaw, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 17.

The following officers will leave to-day for England:—
Bradshaw, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave.
Fitzsimmons, Lieutenant, 62d Regiment, on medical certificate.
Smith, Ensign, 79th Highlanders, on medical certificate.
MacDonald, Ensign, 78th Regiment, on medical certificate.
Tedlie, Lieutenant-Colonel, 60th Rifles, on medical certificate.
Astley, Lieutenant, Adjutant, 41st Belooch Regiment, on medical certificate.
Galtrey, Ensign, 92nd Highlanders, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 15th July, 1871.

Subject to the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, Lieutenant F. T. C. DuVernet, 56th Foot, is provisionally appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major General J. T. Grant, C.B., Commanding Poona Division.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 7th July 1871:—
Captain E. Mockler, Infantry General List.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoost-ni, according to the lower standard:—
Captain H. P. Ewart, 2nd Life Guards, extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, on the 20th February 1871.
Sub-Conductor J. Lewis, Barrack Department.
Assistant Apothecary W. R. Scroggie, Subordinate Medical Department.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—
3rd Regiment Light Cavalry —Lieutenant C.M. Erskine, from 2nd Squadron Subaltern Poona Horse, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer during the absence of Captain Willoughby, or until further orders.
Poona Horse.—Ensign H. C. Hogg, 1st Foot 2nd Squadron Subaltern on probation 3rd Light Cavalry, to be 2nd Squadron Subaltern on probation, vice Erskine.

The following orders are confirmed:—
1st Regiment N. I. (Grenadiers).—Regimental Order dated 3rd July 1871, directing Captain Affleck to perform the duties of Adjutant in addition to his own.
Poona Horse.—Regimental Order, dated 8th July 1871, directing Captain Owen to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer and Captain Phillips as 3rd Squadron Officer in addition to his own duties, vice Stevenson.
With the sanction of Government, Apothecary T. Mulreavy, No 28 of the Subordinate Medical Department, is admitted to pension at Rs. 100 per mensem, at Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—17TH JULY.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship loading.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Myrabolms & Colr bds	£1 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer.
China	Steamer Ships	Rs. 7 to 10 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 725 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	C-lumbian (s)	Stewart	Calcutta, July 2?.
	Emeu (s)	Stead	Hongkong, June 15.
	India (s)	Reid	Genoa, June 24.
	Montrose	Urie	Clyde, March 23.
	Lady Octavia	Welsh	Glasgow, April 18.
	India (s)	Turner	Bhawanah, June 30

The ship Joshua, Stewart, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer India, to Genoa, &c.
Ship Clara, to Liverpool.
Bark Philipine, to Mozambique.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS

July			
14	Syria	Gouch	——, April 7.
	Ivanhoe	Patt	Liverpool, April 21.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July			
14	China (s)	Perrins	Southampton.

DEPARTURE.

July			
14	China (s)	Perrins	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—17TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cashmere (s), 3 cases oilmanstores, Morgan & Balkrishna.

FROM LONDON.

City of Seringapatam, 6 cases muscle, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Singapore (s), 5 cases chairs, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Haddington, 100 cases salt fish, S Rustomjee.
Clara, 22 bales paper, C Ebrahim; 8 cases lamps, and globes—J C Coovverjee & Sons; 50 barrels Stockholmtar, S Godowjee; 10 cases biscuits, 1 case soap, and 2 cases glassware, R Camasjee & Co; 10 cases foolscap paper, J A Campbell; 10 casks earthen ware, John S Elmore & Co; 23 casks white lead, H F Soares.
Cashmere, 1 cask brass cocks, H Cassumjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Apis (s), 2 cases from safes, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Canton, 7 casks earthenware, K Esmailjee.
Cashmere (s), 9 cases oilmanstores, Finlay, Scott & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—17TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Erimnite, 40 bales cotton, S P Framjee; 150 bales cotton, The L A & Co; 134 bales cotton, B Bhugajee; 145 bales hemp, H Cursonjee.
Charles Bal, 10 bales cotton, Watson Bogle & Co; 40 bales cotton, I Ruttonsey; 50 bales cotton, The L A & A Co.
Stornoway, 22 bales cotton, R Nurse; 82 bales cotton, L Ladda; 250 bundles gall; V Ebram & Co.
Millwall, 180 bags linseed, N Khuttow; 250 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Clara, 20 tons old iron, Bell Brandenburg; 600 bags linseed, N Khuttow.
Deccan (s), 28 bales wool, V Dewchund; 27 bales wool, R Nur, sen; 1 bale wool, P Kessowjee; 44 bales wool, J Hormusjee & Co.
Indus (s), 101 bales wool, N Khuttow; 130 bales cotton, J Balloo; 155 bales cotton, Pelly & Co.
India (s), 233 casks cocoanut oil, and 200 bales cotton, S Mooljee.
Princess Alexandra, 50 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co; 500 bundles gall, T Khetsee.

FOR LONDON.

Indus (s), 46 bags coffee, G Fazul & Co.
Surat (s), 286 pieces E teeth, B Vullybhoy.
Whittington, 87 casks cocoanut oil, S S Mohomed.
Deccan (s), 175 pieces E teeth, B Vullybhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Bride, 165 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.
Indus (s), 500 bales cotton, Plamjee, Vinay & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tanjore (s), 21 bundles sharkfins, and 4 bundles fishmaws, N Gangjee; 125 chests M opium, R Habibhoy; 250 chests M opium, David Sassoon & Co; 33 chests M opium, E D Sassoon; 70 chests M opium, D G Hasenie; 18 chests M opium, H A Esmail & Co; 22 chests M opium, D C Tata; 19 chests M opium; M Alladinbhoy; 45 chests M opium, S Byramjee Futtakia; 15 chests M opium, R Eduljee; 18 chests M opium, C Ebram; 10 chests M opium, N Gamesdass; 4 bales cotton, C Ebram; 30 chests M opium, S Nusserwanjee; 10 chests M opium, N Jorawarmul; 10 chests M opium, R Eduljee & Co; 20 chests M opium, H E H Habib; 21 chests M opium, N J Akman.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tanjore (s), 49 chests M opium, R Eduljee; 8 chests M opium T Sittaram; 44 chests M opium, E J Ebram; 1 box shawls, D Sassoon & Co.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Hay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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Price, per Copy..... 0 4

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Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail, for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy..... 0 4 0

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CURTHS—July 13th, at Park Villa, Napier Park, Mrs. Herman R. Curths, of a son.
SAYCE—June 25th, at Masulipatam, the wife of Wm. L.S. Sayce, Superintendent P. W. D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BALDREY—STRADIOT—July 12th, at St. Andrew's Church, Madras by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, Mr. Robert John Baldrey, to Miss M rie Antionette Stradiot, younger daughter of the late F. Stradiot, Esq.
SCHOENEMANN—COLLINS—July 11th, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J W. Thompson, M. A., C.M.T. Schoenemann, Esq., to Letitia Mary, daughter of the late Doctor Collins.

DEATHS.

MATHEWS—July 8th, at Howrah, of diarrhœa, Mrs. Sarah Mathews, wife of the late W. Mathews, Engineer, East Indian Railway Company, aged 51 years.
M'ISAAC—July 12th, at Coimbatore, Colin McIsaac, M.A., Head Master of the Provincial School, Rajahmundry.
RONCHETT—July 10th, at Negapatam, Mr. A. Ronchett, Resident Apothecary G. S. I. Railway.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1871.

WE noticed lately the revival of an old complaint often preferred against European officers by the native papers—that they invariably press carts and other private conveyances for their own use when in the districts. Now, we should like to examine this subject with a view to put forth the real facts for the judgment of the public. Any appeal that we make on ordinary subjects must be made principally to the public of the Presidency town, who form, of course, the largest congregated portion of our readers. They are not themselves much interested in the matter, as the majority of them rarely travel in the Mofussil. Now, let us imagine what would be the result were all facilities for procuring conveyances removed, and each European compelled to keep his own bullocks and carts. To begin with, no European gentleman would keep his bullocks in the same way as an ordinary native does. They must be groomed and fed well; they must have the best of food, as well as a large quantity; they must be well-housed. Now, in Guzerat, where the best cattle are found, a good pair of bullocks, small in size, will cost from Rs. 200 upwards, and we have known that price given to a European officer by a native, who certainly had the best of the bargain. In the ordinary Guzerat country a good cart such as the ryots use costs from forty to fifty rupees, and it can in those districts be drawn by two bullocks. Very few Europeans in the junior grades who travel much can do with less than six carts; married men take eight or ten. In the more jungly districts, less than four bullocks cannot draw an ordinary cart, and often eight are used. In fact, we do not see how a European officer can meet all emergencies with less than four bullocks to each cart, and even then he must travel slowly. Say, then, that he is a single man. He must have at least six carts, and we do not see how he can do with less than twenty-four bullocks. At Rs. 40 per cart, and Rs. 200 per pair of bullocks, we have property representing Rs. 2,640. To feed a pair of bullocks well, to enable them to do fair work, costs a European officer Rs. 10 a month, and we think most men in a station and in cultivated districts will consider this under the estimate. A man to each pair at, say, Rs. 6 a month is necessary, making a total to each pair of bullocks of Rs. 16 a month. This is Rs. 192 per mensem. Add interest on Rs. 2,640, and the whole cost per mensem is Rs. 203. During five months of the year the bullocks, carts, and men must do nothing, and are a dead loss; or the whole number must be sold at a simply ruinous sacrifice.

At the same time, even with all this array of animals and carts, it is quite impossible to travel quickly. With pressed carts it is possible to have fresh ones ready every fifteen or twenty miles, and in case of need an officer can travel night and day. It is evident that he cannot do so if he keeps his own animals. Furthermore, in many districts no money could procure food for all of them, as they would be so many additional mouths; whereas, in the case of pressed carts, those coming in take the place of those leaving. Again, if, as often happens, any fall sick or a disease attacks them all, the loss is irremediable, and all falls on the one man, besides destroying his means of transport. An Assistant Superintendent of Police gets Rs. 150 per mensem travelling allowance, as do many Superintendents. An Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey gets Rs. 60 travelling allowance, and both require even more than the above number of carts. A Collector would, of course, need more than double the number. It is no excuse to say that European officials should do without so many luxuries. There are few men of any nation who can do with so little as an Englishman, with all deference to General Trochu. Two or three tents, which are necessaries to officers travelling fast with their furniture, will take a great many carts. True, natives put much heavier loads into theirs and travel very slowly; but time is of no moment to them, and they are not renowned for kindness to animals, in spite of "Brahminee bulls" and "Pinjra-pods." A European would scarcely light a fire under his bullock, nor would he pour sand down its nostrils, both common practices enough among our native brethren, when their animals fall down through fatigue.

Now, let us suppose that, instead of keeping his own carts, the European prefers to bargain with the villagers. Say that his bullocks have fallen sick, or his carts broken down, or that he is compelled to travel more quickly than a man with ordinary means can do. We must, of course, suppose that there is "free trade" in carts. Now we know, most of us, what "free trade" means in India. It means an unusually stringent monopoly. Men who live in Mofussil stations are quite accustomed to arbitrary rises in the prices of various necessaries. The answer to any enquiry is that "the Bunnias have combined to raise the market rate." We all know that once the price of grain is raised through famine, or some combination, a plethora of the article will not lower it. The Bunnias will and do rather allow the grain to rot and breed maggots in their storehouses than abate a jot of the price. The reason of their power to do this we will show at some future time. There is every ground then to premise that, what has taken place as regards every kind of grain and indigenous article, would occur in connection with carts or other conveyance. This rise would take place solely as regards European officials only, and not as regards natives. The prices paid by natives for carriage near the railways is precisely the same as that paid by them twenty years ago. The price paid for carts by Europeans in Guzerat, where every inch of land is cultivated, and therefore bullocks and carts are more in request than elsewhere, is three annas per "koss" of one and a-half miles. That price is invariably paid, and the native estimate of distance accepted. Were pressing carts through the Mamlutdars disallowed, we may fairly conclude that from eight to twelve annas per koss would be demanded, and that the European would be compelled to pay that amount. We have known eight annas paid for unpressed carts, and that in a populous and rich country. The obvious answer to this is, that the people asked eight annas, because less would not pay them. The cartmen almost invariably complain, whether their carts are pressed in the cold weather, in the hot weather, or in the rains. Hundreds and thousands of natives are carried willingly by those same men; carried much more cheaply and quickly, and for greater distances. If the three annas per koss pays the men, and, if they are willing to use their carts at all, then there is obviously no hardship.

The question is, does it pay them? We say that it does. The above figures—one, two, three annas—are taken, as that is a high rate in a rich district; there are others higher and others lower, but the rates are determined according to custom, and to the capabilities of the country. As an example we will take the route from Baroda to Ahmedabad, where there is now a railway. The distance by road is rather more than forty koss. Now, when a native wished to travel, he combined with five others, and they paid one rupee a-piece for the whole journey. The distance was accomplished in four days, and the cartman received six rupees. The European paid three annas a koss, and was lucky if he did the journey in five days, the cartman receiving about eight rupees. These identical rates hold good all over the rich province of Guzerat, without regard to the size of the cart or the quality of the animals. The reason of this difference in the demand is that to the native time is of no value whatever. He will sit down for two days to bargain for a reduction of one anna in the price he is to pay for his cart. If he does not do so he often cannot get a cart; and, if he can, he has to pay as much as the European. No native carkoon will bargain in that way for a cart to carry Government property, or, if he does, he keeps the surplus, after paying the cartman's price.

Is it possible for a European gentleman to spend two days sitting on his heels and chaffering with a native? If it were possible, would the British Government desire to see their officers in such a proud position? We think not. Yet that is precisely what the native grievance-mongers suggest when they ask the pert question, how do the ryots themselves, and unofficial travellers, procure carts? The only Europeans we know of who can get necessaries cheaper than others are the missionaries. Their work, however, is omnipresent, and they can afford to wait, and cannot afford to pay the *high prices* officials pay for their pressed carts. This complaint of oppression is but one of those which the policy of men who do not know the country has forced us to hear. They have thrust the grand civilisation of the West upon a people of whom not more than two in a million really understand it, and of whom twenty in a million fancy they can. The result is that the hectic writings of these scribblers, seeking for a cause against their but too indulgent rulers, excite against us the spleen of many who are foolish enough to be led by them. It is by listening to the cry of free-trade raised by men who scarcely know its meaning that the British Government have rendered the country the happy hunting-grounds of thousands of the harpies of India—the Bunnias. If they listen to this complaint of the pressing of carts, they will not only destroy the influence of their officers by rendering them powerless where they have been powerful, but in time of trouble, when quick means of transport will be a necessity, no officer will take the responsibility on his shoulders of pressing conveyance. Again, it would become positively necessary, if Government servants are to live like gentlemen, to nearly double their present pay and allowances, and to continue their travelling allowances during the rains; for the present daily rates are given on the basis of a momentary expenditure, and not a perennial establishment. Whatever we have advanced in this article we know to be true. The facts have been gathered from the people interested, and the writer can substantiate what he says regarding the lower rates paid by natives.

THE Government of India has published its reply to General Balfour's letters in the "Times" on the growth of military expenditure in this country since 1863. The reply is signed by Mr. Kellner of the Military Department, who gives figures to show that the total excess in 1870-71, after reckoning what should have been saved by reductions in the strength of the army, is £2,391,000, instead of the three and a half millions spoken of by General Balfour. Mr. Kellner then goes on to show from what causes this excess has arisen. He points out that it is impossible to fix for the army "a unit of cost that shall be true for more than one year." In 1863, a European soldier cost the Indian Government £112 and a native soldier £41, against £90 and £25 in the year 1853. In like manner, since 1863, "savings by reduction in strength, and economy in other directions, have been counteracted by the effect of various measures for improving the condition of the army, and by a general rise in prices." Thus the increase of two-pence a day in the pay of the English soldier has caused an addition of a quarter of a million to the estimated expenditure: and £200,000 more is due to compensation allowed to the native army "for dearness of provisions in excess of the expenditure on that account in 1862-63." Inland transport charges have increased from the same cause by £331,700, while the Commissioned Officers and Staff—but this is partly a consequence of amalgamation—receive in pay and allowances £411,800 more than they did in General Balfour's time. It is doubtful if this reply will convince the General; but it ought to give satisfaction to Sir Bartle Frere, who has backed the General's criticisms at home, for no man was more eager some years ago than the ex-Governor of Bombay to increase the salaries of all servants of Government on account of the rise in prices in India.

A SYSTEM has been arranged by which the Chinese will be able to send telegraphic messages in their own language.

THE "Madras Times" mentions that General Garstin died at a quarter to eight last Thursday night at Bangalore.

THE "Delhi Gazette" says that Brigadier-General Olpherts, C.B. and V.C., commanding the Gwalior District, now on leave at Cashmere, has been offered his choice of the Rohilcund or Saugor District.

THE thanks of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council have been conveyed to Mr. C. Alison, C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Persia, for a copy of the "Bazin-i-Vissal," transmitted by that officer to the Government of India.

THAT contractors, like doctors, often disagree, is shown by the fact that the tenders for the extension of the Ceylon Railway were as follows:—

Mr. Faviell	... ...	£249,000
Messrs. Barnett and Gale	... ...	238,000
,, Reid and Mitchell	... ...	191,000
,, Scott and McLellan	... ...	185,000

IT was lately reported in the Penang bazaar that the Rajah of Simpang Oolim intended to make war upon the Rajah of Padawa and Edie Besar. As the ports subject to these Rajahs are some of the principal pepper ports in Sumatra, these hostilities would probably prove a serious obstruction to the pepper trade, which is at present very brisk.

WITH reference to a question recently raised as to what department should pay for the supply and repair of furniture and fixtures for the Government House at Calcutta, the Government of India is said to have decided that the entire furniture of the Government House, so far as it is public property and is paid for by public money, shall be under the charge of the Public Works Department, and brought upon its books, careful inventories being prepared and kept in that department.

THE "Ceylon Examiner" of the 8th inst. says—"As we write we hear that some friends of Sir Hercules Robinson have formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of getting up a memorial praying Lord Kimberly to allow Sir Hercules a further extension of his term of office. We have no time to include our comments on this movement in the present issue, but we may remark, that even supposing the memorial would be unanimously supported by the whole voice of the country, it has very little chance of effecting its purpose in view of the appointment of Mr. Gregory just made."

THE following paragraph from the "Madras Times" will interest many of our readers: "The Rev. W. Keer, late harbour chaplain at Bombay and recently appointed to a similar charge at Singapore, has commenced by throwing the apple of discord into that settlement. He has given great offence by prefacing a sermon he lately preached at the Cathedral by a doxology instead of by the usual collect. A correspondent says it is a Romish practice and protests against so serious an innovation. Mr. Keer is a hard-working and well-meaning—although in some points an eccentric man—and it is a pity that he and other equally worthy men should by the introduction of new, or rather obsolete practices, and ceremonies, so needlessly give offence, in matters wholly immaterial, and drive people away from the church."

THE following appears in the "China Overland Mail" which arrived yesterday:—We understand that a Governor's warrant was issued shortly before the arrival of the last inward home mail, for the detention of the letters of a Bombay merchant trading in Hongkong without reason assigned or notice to the merchant to whom the letters were addressed. An application to the Acting Postmaster General was met by a reference to the Crown Solicitor, who in explanation, after 24 hours' consideration, professed himself unable to assign any other reason than the Governor's warrant for the detention of the merchant's letters. We tell this tale as it is told to us, and shall carefully watch any proceedings that may arise out of this very extraordinary circumstance. Are Sir James Graham's tactics being resorted to in this Colony? And what is the nature of the political crisis that renders such tactics necessary?

DR. MARTIN HAUG ON THE PARSEE RELIGION.

WE have been favoured with a perusal of private letters from Dr. Martin Haug, the learned Professor of the Oriental languages in the University of Munich, Bavaria, addressed to his friends in Bombay. In May last year Dr. Haug published his Pahlavi Pazand Glossary with an essay on the Pahlavi language. He is now preparing another valuable work, entitled "The Mainyo-i-Khard, Pazand and Sanscrit texts, English translation with complete Pazand-English Glossary," and a Pazand Grammar by the well-known oriental scholar, Mr. E.W. West, who has been staying with Dr. Haug for several years, and has studied Sanscrit, Zend, and Pahlavi under his superintendence. The latter book is said to be well done, and, it is thought, will be well received in India. The learned Professor is also preparing a translation of the Ardai Virafnamah.

In noticing Dustoor Peshutunjee Byramjee's "Tefsire-gahe-gasoni," Dr. Haug gives his opinion as follows:—"This book is a refutation of the views which have been first brought forward by Dustoor Eduljee Dorabjee Asa, and lately revived by Dustoor Jamaspjee Minocherjee Jamasp Asa, that the five intercalary days of the old Persian Solar year (which are called *gathas*) form part of the last month Spendarmad. The author shows with great ability that these views are utterly untenable. He displays great learning and research by collecting all evidence from Zand, Pahlavi, Persian, Latin, French, and German books which might speak in his favour. I am of opinion that Dustoor Peshutunjee's view is the only correct one. As the old Persian Solar year consisted of 360 days, and each of the twelve months of thirty days, we are not entitled to make the last month of the year last for thirty-five days. The five *Gatha* days stand by themselves, as is clearly indicated by many passages quoted by the author. No reasonable scholar will doubt the correctness of his views on this subject." "The opinion of Jamaspjee Dustoor," says Dr. Haug in another letter, "is quite wrong."

These views coincide with those expressed in these columns at the time the book was published in Bombay.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

(COMMUNICATED BY THE FOREIGN SECRETARY, SIMLA.)

CABUL, 24th June.

LAST night a letter dated 23rd *Rubeevol-Awul* (corresponding with the 12th June 1871) reached the Ameer from Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan and the Commander-in-Chief, to the effect that the four men who were sent by them to Herat to bring information regarding Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan have returned, and state that the Sirdar left the Muzar of Khowaja Abdoollah Ansaree on the 20th *Rubeevol-Awul* (corresponding with the 9th June 1871) with very few followers, after performing the afternoon prayers, with a view to proceeded to Cabul. Also, that the above two officers are still encamped in Killa-Dukhtur, and on return of Gholam Russool, an agent of Mustowfee Hubeeboollah Khan, who has been sent to Herat publicly, a full report will be submitted.

A sowar has to-day brought a letter to the Ameer to the following effect, from Meer Hussein Beg Wukeeloodowla and Shere Ali Khan, Arab, who were sent from Cabul to the other side of Bameean to execute repairs to the Herat road:—

"Two sowars from Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan and two from Sirdar Abdoolla Khan, Nasiree, came to us to-day, the 21st June 1871, and stated that Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan had arrived with one hundred sowars from Zemmeen to this side of Feroze-Kohee, nine stages from Herat, for the purpose of proceeding to Cabul; but he received a letter from his Chiefs at Herat to the effect that Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan invited the Commander-in-Chief in a feast and killed him, and that God knew what was going on in Cabul. Also, that the Chiefs who accompanied the Sirdar advised him not to go to Cabul, and the Sirdar having, therefore, sent these sowars to bring information regarding Cabul, had ordered them to bring a letter in the Ameer's own handwriting (to reassure him). They further stated that the Sirdar was still anxious to come to Cabul.

"We have detained these sowars here as guests, and we ourselves are going to start to receive the Sirdar."

CABUL, 25th June.

This morning four sowars of Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan, mentioned in yesterday's letter, arrived in Cabul and waited on the Ameer. Their statement corresponds with what has been noted in my above communication. The Ameer at once sent Meer Akhor Ahmed Khan, Governor of Jellalabad, to Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan to reassure and reconcile him, and to bring him quickly to Cabul. To-day at 12 noon two sowars from the Cabul troops at Sebzwar having arrived in nine days waited on the Ameer and reported as follows: "As usual one night after dinner Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan, Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan, the Commander-in-Chief, and some other persons, were occupied in playing *Takhta Nard* (back-gammon), when suddenly (*itefaqun*—accidently) some person fired a gun from outside the tent, and the Commander-in-Chief having been shot on the back by this gun died after a few minutes. As soon as the army received this information they collected round the tent and attempted to kill Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan, but Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan placed a *Koran* before them, and assured them that Mahomed Aslum Khan was quite innocent; that even if he had killed the Commander-in-Chief, he was amenable to Government only, and that they should not interfere with him. It was finally decided that Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan should be kept under a guard; that the matter should be reported to the Ameer, and steps would be taken according to His Highness's instructions." After hearing this report the Ameer at once sent General Daood Shah and Lall Mahomed Khan, *Peshkhidmut*, to the Cabul troops, and wrote to their officers that General Daood Shah has been appointed in place of the Commander-in-Chief, and Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan in place of Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan, and that they should heartily act under their orders. A letter has been sent to Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan to the effect that as it is now impossible for him to keep on good terms with the above army, he should return to Cabul with confidence, that he would be well received.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 17th July, 8-40 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 17th July, 12-30 A.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 16th July, 11-40 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Mossoul; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—17TH JULY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 16th July, 3-37 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 16 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 17th July, 1-2 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 28 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Red Sea, 17th July, 10-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 45 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 16th to 9 P.M. of the 17th July is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	9 22	3 3
,, Calcutta	3 3	12
,, Madras	5 20	9 7

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 16TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera, 7 7/16d.

Exchange on India 1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10¼d.

Oriental Bank shares £43-10.

Chartered ,, ,, £14.

,, Mercantile ,, £25.

Hongkong and Shanghai ..... £36-10.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 94½.

5 ,, ,, ,, .. 100¾.

5½ ,, ,, ,, .. 108¼.

Total Coin in Banks of England and France, £53,000,000.

Total Notes in Bank of England and France, £105,875,000.

The Agricultural office at New York calculates the American crop at 2,900,000 bales.

Arrived from Bombay, Virago.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Surat, 2,578 tons and 500 h. p., Captain E. J. Baker, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Mrs Mackenzie and two infants	Ensign R P Gallwey
Captain and Mr Bradshaw	Mr and Mrs Estill
Colonel and Mrs Tedlie	Lieutenant R N Anley
Mr Congdon	Mr and Mrs Fitzsimon
Mr R Smith	Dr Waylin
Mr E Pike	Mr J Quark
Ensign MacDonald	Captain and Mr Curr and three children
Ensign W H Smith	

For Brindisi.

Mr J H Master	Mr Henry Vinay
Mr John McLeod Campbell	Mr Henslowe
Mr A P Young	Mr Campbell
Mr R Boteler	Mr Irvine
Mr John Roux	

For Suez—Rev Mr W Ellington.

BOMBAY.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—Dr. Bühler, Educational Inspector, N. D., will remain in Surat during the monsoon.

HINDOO HOLIDAY.—Yesterday being a Hindoo holiday, Amawashya, a large number of Hindoos attended the temple at Walkeshwur.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—During last month nearly Rs. 323 were recovered by the magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court as fines in municipal cases.

THEFT.—The magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday sentenced one Gunnoo Rama to receive twenty stripes for stealing articles of wearing apparel belonging to James Todd.

ILLEGAL SALE OF LIQUOR.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Jankee, woman, was charged with selling spirituous liquor by retail without a licence from the Commissioner of Police, and was fined Rs. 20.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Mark Tippett, a seaman of the ship Charles Bal, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of Nahim Abdoolla, a calasee. The jury came to the conclusion that the man's death was caused from rupture of the spleen, the result of an accidental fall from a ship.

EXAMINATION FOR PUBLIC SERVICE.—In September next an examination of candidates for the public service in the new fifth standard will take place at Surat. The examiners appointed for this purpose are Messrs. Ambalal Sakerlal, Narayenrao, and Rao Saheb Mohunlal Runchordas.

ARREST OF A MOULVIE.—A Moulvie, who formerly lived in the territory of His Highness the Nawab of Sucheen, has been arrested at Surat on a warrant from one of the Bombay magistrates. Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, vakeel, applied last week to Mr. Hope, the Collector of Surat, to admit prisoner to bail, but the application was refused.

A BOAT BOTTOM UP.—The s.s. Rangoon, Captain Beyts, arrived at Kurrachee from Bombay on the 7th instant, and the captain has reported that about fifty miles from Kurrachee he observed a large country boat with her bottom up. It is believed that she is one of the vessels which recently left Zanzibar for Kurrachee.

SURAT.—Of the fifteen candidates who presented themselves for the examination for the office of subordinate magistrate, which was held at Surat on the 12th inst., ten have passed successfully. The examiners were Mr. Newnham, District Judge of Surat; Mr. Hope, the Collector; and Mr. Jugjivandas Khooshaldas, full power magistrate.

A DEPUTY POST MASTER IN TROUBLE.—We learn from a Kattywar paper that the Deputy Post Master of Limree, Mr. Vithuldas, was recently tried before Mr. Karsandas Mooljee, Superintendent of the Limree State, on charges of counterfeiting Queen's coins and of criminal misappropriation. He has been committed to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions in Kattywar.

MR. AND MRS. GILL'S ENTERTAINMENT.—We would remind our readers that Mr. and Mrs. Gill give their last entertainment in Bombay this evening, as they leave Bombay on Thursday. The programme for this evening is a most attractive one, and promises a splendid evening's amusement. Those who have already purchased tickets without numbers can select their seats from the plan at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade, this evening:—

March	Phœbe Morel	Kühner
Overture	Les Drag ns de Villars	Maillart
Quadrille	Le Grande Duchesse	Strauss
Sel (

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs presided at a sitting of the Insolvency Court yesterday, when the following, among other, cases were disposed of :—

RE CHUNDOOLAL GUNESHDAS.

The insolvent was not present when his case was called out, and the petition was ordered to be dismissed. The liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,441.

RE BALCHUSTNA BHAU.

The liabilities of the insolvent amounted to Rs. 1,218.

Commissioner—How came you to spend Rs. 600 on the marriage of your sister ?

Insolvent—It was necessary to incur a heavier expense than that, but the other sums were expended by friends.

Commissioner—It is to be hoped people like you would learn wisdom. As there is no opposition, let him be discharged.

RE SHANJEE KYRAM.

The liabilities of this insolvent amounted to Rs. 1,36,181.

Commissioner—The insolvent describes himself as a mehta or a moonim on Rs. 40 a month, and yet he has speculated to the extent of Rs. 1,25,000. His debts are on account of 35 shares of the National Financial, 315 shares of the Alliance Financial, 15 shares of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, and only Rs. 876 due to one native creditor. I must mark my disapprobation by postponing his discharge, without protection, for six months.

RE LUDHA MAHOMED.

This was the petitioner's third insolvency. The Commissioner remarked he should not be allowed to get off so easily as on the two previous occasions ; and his discharge was, therefore, adjourned without protection for six months. The liabilities of the insolvent amounted to Rs. 1,126.

RE BHAEMULL PUSEUT.

The liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,61,013, the good assets to Rs. 3,297, and the bad assets to Rs. 63. On the 20th March last the insolvent's discharge was adjourned without protection for four months. He was now sworn and discharged.

RE NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE MOGARHJY.

The petitioner came up for his final discharge. The Commissioner enquired why one creditor, the liquidator of the Bombay Bonded Warehouse Company, had not been served with a notice. It was explained that due enquiries had been made, but that the company had been finally wound up and had no representative in Bombay. A final discharge was granted.

RE JOHN COLLETT.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, instructed by Mr. C. Tyabjee, appeared to oppose on behalf of the Punjab Bank.

The liabilities amounted to Rs. 41,309, the good assets to Rs. 499, and the bad assets to Rs. 15,599. The Punjab Bank was a creditor for Rs. 5,896, the amount of a decree made by Colonel Widdicombe, District Judge of Kurrachee, in favor of the Bank on the 9th July 1870. The Bank sued insolvent to recover that amount as the principal and interest due on a bill of exchange for Rs. 15,000 drawn by insolvent in favour of one Merwanjee Nowrojee.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson said the grounds of opposition were, first, that the insolvent did, in contemplation of bankruptcy, convey the whole of his property, by way of fraudulent preference, to his brother-in-law, Mr. Deacon ; and, second, that his defence in the suit of the bill of exchange in the District Court of Kurrachee was frivolous and vexatious. The learned Serjeant put in the proceedings of the case before the District Court of Kurrachee.

Mr. John Collett was examined by Mr. Serjeant Atkinson. He said—I was the manager of the Kurrachee branch of the Punjab Bank, and ceased to hold the office on the 10th October 1867. Mr. George Campbell succeeded me. There was a person in the Bank of the name of Merwanjee Nowrojee, a shroff. He is now a convict in the jail at Kurrachee. He became indebted to the Bank to a very large amount, Rs. 60,000 and upwards.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—Did you not know that the Bank pressed Merwanjee for the payment of the money ?

The insolvent, instead of answering the question, put another to the learned Serjeant.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—I did not come here to be cross-examined by you.

Mr. Collett—I want to know what you are driving at.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—Did you not know after you ceased to be manager that the Bank pressed Merwanjee for the payment of the money ?

Mr. Collett—I did not know.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—Did you not become security ?

Mr. Collett—I became security twelve months afterwards.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—I ask you, did not the Bank press Merwanjee ?

Mr. Collett—I must ask you when ?

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—At the time you became security.

Mr. Collett—Merwanjee came and asked me if I would lend him my name for Rs. 15,000, saying he was asked by the Bank to give security. I consented, and afterwards drew a bill on Messrs. Grindlay, Groom, and Co., in respect of the amount. That was the bill I was sued upon in the District Court of Kurrachee. I was present at the hearing of the case.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—Was your friend Merwanjee present ?

Mr. Collett—Why did you call him my friend ?

Commissioner—Never mind that. Was Merwanjee present ?

Mr. Collett—Yes, he was, and was examined as a witness. One point of my defence was that I received nothing for lending my name. I said there was no consideration for the bill I had drawn. As a Bank manager, I should have sued on the bill. All the issues were decided against me in that suit, and judgment was given against me for the balance of Rs. 6,623.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—Were you present when the judgment was given ?

Mr. Collett—I was.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—Did not the judge say you were guilty of gross fraud ?

Mr. Collett—Colonel Widdicombe did not say a word to that effect ; Mr. Pinhey said so. I was arrested in Kurrachee. I applied for my discharge on the ground that I had given up all my property, and I was released. There was an appeal against that order, and Mr. Pinhey reversed the order of Colonel Widdicombe. It was then that I was charged before Mr. Pinhey with having made a fraudulent assignment to my cousin, Mr. Deacon. He saw the deed, and he pronounced it fraudulent before he saw it. I made the assignment in question before the formal judgment was given, but on the day the judge announced what his decision would be. The deed was executed on the 11th June 1870. I was not then in an insolvent state. I was in a position to pay two annas in the rupee. The Bank neglected for a year and a-half to sue me, and it was no fault of mine. I made the assignment to protect my cousin. I conveyed to him everything except my watch. In justice to him I put all the property into his hands, because there is no Insolvent Court in Sind ; and the whole of it has been made over to the Official Assignee. All my property realised Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 800. At that time I had no intention to pass through the Insolvent Court ; the Bank left me no resource, and forced me to it. At the time they were treating with me to get eight annas in the rupee, they were sneaking behind me to get me arrested.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—No, they were not sneaking at all. Now, I ask why did you run away from Kurrachee ?

Mr. Collett—I did not run away, I deny it most positively—and I defy you to prove it.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—Did you not fear Mr. Pinhey's judgment ?

Mr. Collett—No. The Bank forced me into this Court ; and I had no alternative.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—I say he assigned the property to his cousin fraudulently. It was a fraudulent preference given to Mr. Deacon ; and he did it when he was in a state of insolvency, as he himself has admitted.

Commissioner—He did not admit—

Mr. Collett—I did not admit anything of the kind.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—Pardon me, my Lord, the man admitted he was not able to pay more than two annas in the rupee, and he must have known he was insolvent.

The Commissioner said what he had to decide was whether the circumstances were such as would be legally fraudulent.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson said, taking the insolvent's own language, he was in a state of hopeless insolvency. He said he wanted to protect his cousin. He withdrew his small funds from his other creditors to protect his cousin. If that was not a fraudulent preference, the learned Serjeant did not know what was. He did not charge insolvent with a moral, but with a legal fraud. When he withdrew in favour of his cousin funds which he ought to have given to all the creditors, he committed a legal fraud upon them ; and it would be so treated in all the Bankruptcy courts. Then as to the second ground of opposition, the insolvent said he had received "no consideration." He was for years the manager of a Bank ; and he must have known there was a good consideration for the bill upon which he was sued, when he said there was not ; and the very fact of his having raised such a defence was, upon the face of it, frivolous and vexatious. He did not appeal against the decree ; and on a collateral point that he had delivered up all his property, got his discharge. He admitted that Mr. Pinhey charged him with fraud ; his whole conduct had been of that character ; and he was not entitled to his discharge.

Mr. Collett made a general statement to show that he had no wish but to act fairly and honestly throughout ; and in all he did, he acted under legal advice. It was a fact, though the statement was denied, that Rs. 12,000 had been paid into the Bank on account of the loan ; and he (Mr. Collett) had reason to believe that, when the demand was made by the solicitors, that amount was in their hands. The Bank said no more to him from July 1869 to 1870 ; and they used him without giving him the slightest notice or telling him they had got any money on account. At the time when Merwanjee asked him to lend him his name, he was known to be good for at least two lacs, and he had got a contract for Abyssinia for four lacs.

The Commissioner said he wanted to see a passage in the deed before giving his decision ; and the case was adjourned until the next Court day.

DISCHARGES.

The following among other insolvents were granted discharges in the course of the day :—Lukhumsey Rowjee, a merchant, liabilities Rs. 1,12,840 ; good assets Rs. 1,927, and bad assets Rs. 286. Currimanjee Sullomanjee, a brazier, liabilities Rs. 2,037. Bhattoo Bhowan, a contractor, liabilities Rs. 2,794. Mahomed Dosul, a cloth merchant, liabilities Rs. 3,056. Dadabhoy Cowasjee, a writer, liabilities Rs. 2,007. Ismailjee Rahimtoola, a carpenter, liabilities Rs. 3,093. Wassoodeo Narayen, a writer, liabilities Rs. 7,696. Tapidas Pranvullubdas, a merchant (except as to one creditor), liabilities Rs. 17,956. Cullianjee Sungjee, a merchant, liabilities Rs. 6,078.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to reply to your correspondent "A. B. C." of this morning. The Bombay Branch of the East India Association has a definite aim, different from that which the Bombay Association has in view. Its last year's report clearly indicates what it has succeeded in performing, and we obviously owe what it has done to its establishment. If there had been no such Association we should not have had three papers read to us in English, and six lectures in Gujarati during the past year. The members of the managing committee are not self-elected, but are appointed by the people, since, having been proposed as such, it was open to any one at the meeting on last Wednesday to take whatever objection he likes, to add other names to the list, or to strike out any as unnecessary. As for maiden speeches, a native ought to be thankful for such as were delivered last Wednesday. The two maiden speech makers your correspondent refers to may, ten years hence, possibly grow up into practised rhetoricians, especially as their remarks were, as far as I could judge, more valuable, more humorous, and more straightforward than those of the so-called well-known speakers.—Yours, &c.,

17th July. SIREEN.

A PARSEE ON THE INDIAN ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As of late there has been a great deal said, written, and done regarding the promotion of the health of the Indian army in general, and of the English soldiery in particular, perhaps it would not be inopportune to pass a few remarks on the subject, and to express my humble views regarding certain hygienic measures for the Indian army. Neither premature nor old age is in any way a disqualification for service in India, as has been the erroneous impression of some. If a youth of tender years were to enlist and come out to India, he would, instead of being crippled in health and rendered old whilst young (as some affirm), get better acclimatized and accustomed to the country, than if he entered the Indian service at an advanced age. It is equally absurd to suppose that, if a person attains the age of 55 he is physically incapable of continuing in the service. In the great number of cases you would find men perfectly active, vigorous, and energetic to perform all the duties connected with their office. And now, as regards the health of the British soldiery, there are a great many things to be borne in mind : the preparation and cooking of their food ought to be superintended by one of their number. The eatables and drinkables in the canteens should be well examined before being vended to the soldiers, as it is generally believed that some of the unscrupulous natives make lime-juice from tamarinds. This deleterious potion, when taken by the soldiers, engenders a great many diseases. The soldiers are fond of exercise, and, when they return from their various sports and athletic exercises, they go sweating and thirsty to the canteen, and I should think each must be taking about a gallon of such unwholesome lime-jucie or other injurious drug. This is enough to knock up the strongest man. The causes of the comparatively great mortality and illness amongst the English soldiers, as contrasted with their oriental confreres, are not far to seek. There is a general prohibition to their obtaining mild or spirituous liquors. This works most prejudicially, because one must be aware that, where there is a prohibition there is a greater incentive to break through it ; and, if the soldiers were allowed to get their liquor publicly from where they liked, they would make a choice of the best stuff, and on the most favourable terms, whereas, at present, if they cannot get an opportunity of having a clandestine drink for two or three days continuously, they save their money, and have a good spree, or they give some money to the low native servants attached to the barracks, to get some from where they can. They generally resort to the worst dens in the place, and bring some adulterated and highly injurious drug : there is no wonder then, after this, that the soldiers' health should fail them. As I said before, the restriction only creates a desire to break through it. I have known of a disreputable Parsee, who is a constant inmate of our jail, having contracted a habit of smoking in it. Now, smoking is strictly prohibited within the precincts of this well guarded place, and it was there that the fellow contracted a habit for it. There are other instances where the prohibition creates the desire, but it would be too tedious to enumerate any more. There has been an order issued lately, by the military authorities here, prohibiting any one from approaching within 200 yards of the Napier Barracks : it was with the view of preventing the clandestine sale of liquors to the soldiers, I believe ; but it is simply absurd, for it does not matter if no one is allowed to enter the Regimental Lines, yet the soldiers can resort to all the low filthy localities in the camp, from gunfire in the morning till gunfire at night, so that they have ample time to gratify all their sensual desires and unbridled proclivities : very often they are to be seen drinking liquors to excess "tête-a-tête" in the company of courtezans, who are allowed to dwell and carry on their disreputable avocations on high-roads and bye-roads, much to the annoyance of their respectable neighbours. Where are the military authorities then ? They guard the holy precincts of their barracks with anxious care. This shows that the so-called restrictive and preventive measures are palpably useless and ridiculous. They fine poor native writers who enter unawares and unwittingly the undefined limits of the barracks. On what authority have they been fined ? they did not know that they were committing any wrong. The natives are of so quiet a nature, that if you tell them to keep off 200 yards they would keep off 2,000 yards.

Another thing that would tend to the health and well-being of the soldiers, is a good, sound, and moral education in the regimental schools ; it must be patent to all how the German army is well up in this respect, and the beneficial results that follow1 in the wake of it. There is a mistaken notion in the minds of a great many persons, that the natives can stand the climate better. The secret of it is, that they are more abstemious, not like the soldiers to go out in the middle of the day and get drunk ; they are generally vegetarians, and in a tropical climate meat is not a very digestive food, in the hot weather particularly, and besides the soldiers have it half cooked and served up to them in large pieces, so it cannot digest well. A short time ago I perused an article in one of the local papers, headed "24 reasons for being a vegetarian," and I am almost inclined to be a convert to vegetarianism. If you come to an Indian climate you must adapt and conform your manners and habits of food, dress, and so forth, to the climate and requirements of the country ; India is not England. Putting on ammunition boots for the whole day, with thick socks, tight dresses and belts, these are not agreeable companions in an Indian climate. The natives, I may say, are semi-doctors ; if they come home thirsty from the heat of the sun, they would cool themselves for some time before they would drink any water, while the soldiers would perhaps drink a bucketful, they are such go-ahead sort of people, quite indifferent about their health, and it would be difficult for others to keep them in health, since they do not take care of their own health themselves. Palatial and costly barracks cannot do much, the old barracks were quite as good, but of course, if you come to India you must make yourself as comfortable as you can, money is no consideration to you. And now I come to the most important part of my subject, viz :—that a farm and garden be cultivated within a convenient distance of the barracks, where the soldiers might work in the cool parts of the day, and, if necessary, a few native servants might be attached to each farm for doing any drudgery and other work that may be required to be done during the middle of the day. I do not wish to enter into the details of the project or into figures ; as for the former they could be arranged at headquarters, where there are many competent for the purpose ; and as for the latter, they would make this paper dull and uninteresting—one generally skips over the figuring part of any statement, as it is generally devoid of interest. By this means they could get their own vegetables, and a better and larger supply, and a greater variety of them, than what they obtain at present ; one does not like monotony in anything, and I should think they must be getting tired with their meat and potatoes. There would be no time left for them to go junketting and galivanting about the place, and killing poor natives, or otherwise being confined in their cells for drunken or riotous conduct. There would be a double advantage gained by the measure : they would preserve their health better, as you will all admit that farming is a very healthy occupation, as farmers live to a very high age ; and at the same time there would be a great saving to the State, which is an object at which the Government is driving at in all parts of the country. The soldiers, both native and European, have plenty of time for this occupation, and I do not suppose it will in any way interfere with their legitimate duties ; they have many rest days, on which they lead a sedentary life, which brings on indigestion, diarrhœa and other diseases.

If these measures were adopted, there would be be less mortality in the British soldiery than what there has been hitherto. It is not the country or its climate which is to blame entirely, but it is the irregular habits of the soldiery that engender diseases and bring on an unnatural and premature death. Apoplexy is in most instances caused by indulging in spirituous and ardent liquors, and not always by the extreme heat ; one of the endemic diseases most complained of is "delirium tremens." With this and such like economic measures, the expenses of the large standing army would be greatly reduced, and there would then be less cause for the natives to complain of overtaxation, as the impoverished and enfeebled exchequer would be relieved in a great measure from the drain which the enormous army applies to it. Another cause of the evils infesting the European soldiery is the occasional distribution of bonuses amongst them. Now it would be much more preferable and beneficial to give them rather an enhanced rate of pay all throughout, than to make these occasional largesses, because when they get such large sums all at once, instead of receiving a small sum daily, the generality of them indulge themselves in all sorts of vicious propensities and desires, and are picked up like dead-stock, with black eyes and broken limbs from all parts of the native bazaar. What wonder, then, that there should be greater mortality and sickness amongst the European soldiery as compared with their native colleagues ; it is only a natural sequence, and nothing that should excite any surprise. A great deal more might be said on the subject, but I think this should suffice for the present. I trust these few humble remarks and suggestions of mine will not pass unnoticed, but that the Commander-in-Chief will take some measures towards carrying them out.—Yours, &c.,

K. D.

Kurrachee, 14th July.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 17th July, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·85, rainfall 12 cents.

CANNANORE, 17th July, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 75, barometer 29·998, rainfall 1 inch 48 cents.

VINGORLA, 17th July, 12 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 80, rainfall 56 cents.

MANGALORE, 17th July, 12 A.M.—Weather rainy, thermometer 77, rainfall 1·inch 65 cents.

TUTICORIN, 17th July, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 89, barometer 29·823.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED.)

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 15th July, compared with the statement issued on the 8th July :—

LIABILITIES.	8th July.	15th July.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. do. of Rs. 100 do. do. ..... „ 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	4,15,000	4,15,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	178,38,259	179,64,995
Do. do. do. at Branches.	81,82,201	75,47,2 5
Other Deposits	137,56,915	140,23,252
Post Bill	30,935	30,535
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,78,200	3,85,810
Rs.	467,01,540	463,66,827
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	84,35,297	84,32,978
Cash Credits, on security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	23,62,343	27,55,388
Loans, on Security of do. do.	36,52,089	29,42,832
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,5 3	27,547
Bills Discounted	97,67,119	98,83,226
Stamps	6,282	6,081
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 4,89,457		
Amount applied in reduction „ 40,0 0	4,49,457	4,49,457
Bullion	5,12,044	6,50,000
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	12,92,057	12,99,511
Cash and Currency Notes	195,90,348	198,69,392
Rs.	467,01,540	463,66,827

GENERAL BALFOUR ON MILITARY EXPENDITURE IN INDIA.

REPLY BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE following note is in reply to Major-General Sir George Balfour's letter to the *Times*, published in the issue of 23rd May.

The statements in Major-General Sir George Balfour's first letter to the *Times*, being unsupported by data of any kind, afforded no definite ground for reply. The *Times* of 23rd May, received yesterday with the English mail, contained General Balfour's second letter, wherein he reproduces his previous statements, with the calculations and reasons on which they were based. These statements, and the replies of the Military Account Department, will now be placed in juxta position :—

Statement.

The net military expenditure in England and in India together, in 1862-63, was £1,074,503, of comp rison) is thus shown less than that estimated for in the Finance and Revenue 1871-72.

Reply.

2. The gross military expenditure (which is the true basis Accounts :—

	1862-63.	1871-72.
In India	£17,883,636	£12,410,0 0
In England.	2,144,737	3,574,000
Total..	£14,993,373	£15,984,000

Excess over 1862-63 ... £985,627

If the military receipts were included, the result would be better, i. e., the excess over the expenditure in 1862-63 would be £969,935. The difference between these and Sir George Balfour's figures, however, are not material to the general issue.

Statement.

The Army estimates for 1862-63 are the last for which Sir George Balfour holds himself responsible. Comparing the finding to this sum the cost of the Hyderabad Contingent (£208,935), of the Nagpore Force (£74,289), of the Trigonometrical Survey (£59,451), he calculates a saving in all or £2,402,466. This amount with (1,074,559) the excess of estimate for 1871-72 over the expenditure in 1862-63, will give a total of nearly three-and-a-half millions sterling, which is either being spent in vain, or should be accounted for in any case.

Reply.

3. These figures are totally different from those to which Sir George Balfour pledged himself as the Army estimates for India. in the Army estimates for 1862-63. The estimates were based upon an established strength of 69,324 Europeans, and the then average effective strength being 69,179, according to the Quartermaster-General's returns for the three Presidencies. Sir George Balfour, in a recent statement in the *Times* gives the established strength for 1862-63 as 75,000, and the average effective strength at 75,4 7 Europeans. His statements of the establishment strength in subsequent years also differ widely from those given in the annual estimates, which were carefully reckoned according to the batteries and companies assigned for service in India, in each year. The difference between his statements and the Army Head Quarters returns, respecting the effective strength, are equally remarkable.

He now compares the supposed effective strength in 1862-63 (75,407) with the supposed effective strength in 1870-71 (60,743), and thus obtains his reduction of 14,664 Europeans. But the comparison being really between the actual expenditure of 1862-63 and the estimate for 1871-72, the actual strength of the former year (69,179, according to the official returns) should be set against (60,445) the established strength in 1871-72. He may be allowed, however, the advantage of his own estimate of the established strength in 1862-63 (69,324) against the established strength in 1871-72 (60,445), or a reduction of 8,879 instead of 14,664 Europeans

4 If Sir George Balfour's present figures be right, his budget figures for 1862-63 were wrong, and the financial arrangements of subsequent years were likewise framed on similarly erroneous data as to strength. But those data carefully collated from official records and adding to the usual methods, were freely proclaimed, and have remained unchallenged until now. The data for Sir George Balfour's present conclusions are not given. Possibly he may have included the troops raised in England, but that was provided in the capitation rate on the strength in India, and cannot be imported into the consideration of the present question. Probably, he may have included the officers of the British Army in India, but the difference between the number of such officers in 1862-63 and 1871-72 would be considerably less than a thousand, and that would not account for the difference between his figures and those of the Indian Estimates. Besides, in rating Army expenditure, it is not usual to add the number of commissioned officers to the number of soldiers.

5. Again, the reduction in the strength of Native troops is now assumed at 10,000 men, besides the Hyderabad Contingent and the Nagpore Irregular Force, or about 20,000 men in all. The effective strength of the Native Army in 1862-63 was stated by Sir George Balfour, when submitting the estimates for that year, at 124,505, and the estimates were based upon an established strength of 127,994 natives, including the Hyderabad Contingent and Nagpore Force. The established strength in subsequent years was as follows—

1865-66	131,517
1866-67	125,876
1867-68	123,461 (a)
1868-69	120,412 (b)
1869-70	122,142 (c)
1870-71	122,122
1871-72	121,981

(a)—Decrease by transfer of Hyderabad Contingent.
(b)—Increase by reinstatement of Hyderabad Contingent and Bombay regiments for the Abyssinian Expedition.
(c)—Decrease by absorption of augmentations.

Thus the Hyderabad Contingent passed out of the the Military Estimates in 1867-68, and is duly accounted for. The Nagpore Force was abolished in 1862-63 ; and here it may be remarked that the saving by its abolition is now set down at £74,280, whereas the provision in the budget of 1862-63 was only £70,928, and was entirely expended owing to the abolition the force in that year.

6. In respect both of the European and Native Army, therefore, the extent of the reductions effected since 1862 63 has been overstated. Anyhow, the expenditure of that year must needs be judged by the standard of strength on which the estimates and accounts were based. In this case, the figures are Sir George Balfour's own, deliberately adopted by his successor in all subsequent commentaries on the military expenditure in India. They accord also with the actual facts as exhibited in the official returns, save that the Native Artillery, the Pega Sappers, the recruit and pension boys of the Madras and Bombay Native Armies, and part of the Hyderabad Contingent, amounting in all to about 6,000 men, are omitted from the established strength of natives. Adding those to the figures given in Sir George Balfour's budget for 1862 63—allowing him, for Europeans and natives, the full benefit of the established strength, which usually exceeds effective strength, and comparing the figures with the established strength in 1871-72, the result will be as follows—

	Europeans.	Natives.
1862-63	69,324	134,126
1871-72	60,445	121,981
Reduction	8,879*	12,935*

This reduction in numbers, with the reductions in staff and departmental appointments, represents a saving of rather more than one and one-third of a million sterling ; see enclosure A, which exhibits, in detail, the saving from each item of reduction. This method is preferable to that of applying to the respective numbers, general average rates deduced from data alike inapplicable to the expenditure of 1862 63 and to the conditions of the current year. If, then, to this saving of one and one third million be added £980,627 (being the excess of the estimated expenditure of 1871-72 over the actuals of 1862-63), there will appear a total excess of £2,391,417, instead of the three-and-a-half millions stated.

* It will be observed that these figures correspond with the reductions between 1862-63 and 1871-72, detailed in the Each one of this note.

7. Before entering upon an explanation of this excess, the rates of former and present cost of the soldier will be briefly noticed, in connection with Sir George Balfour's remarks, quoted in the margin.

Statement.

"The rates of cost were struck at a period of administrative economy, but by no means remain the same as a period of extravagance ; on the contrary, they are liable to a rise of 10, 15, or 20 per cent. ; in fact, just in proportion to the want of proper check on the expenditure."

Reply.

8. Yet the rates of that period of economy are found to exceed the rates prevailing ten years before, by nearly 25 per cent. in the case of Europeans, and 64 per cent. in the case of Natives :

	1853.	1863.
Cost per man—		
European.....	£90	£112
Nat ve	25	41

Economy and check were of no avail then against inevitable economic changes, and the growing exigencies of the army. Similar causes, and to a much greater extent, have influenced the expenditure since the year 1863. The rise in prices throughout the country has been more marked, the improvements in the pay, shelter, equipment, instruction of the soldier, have been more urgent and more costly than in any previous period. It is owing entirely to these causes, which were never even contemplated in 1862-63, that the cost of the Army has not decreased correspondingly with its strength ; it is owing to the persistent efforts to keep down the strength within the lowest limits compatible with safety, and to enforce economy in every practicable direction, that the military expenditure is no higher than it is.

9. But to return to the rates. A consideration of the military expenditure in India must show how impossible it is to fix a unit of cost that shall be true for more than one year. War, famine, epidemics, derange the nicest calculations. And in a large Army, in course of reduction, the unit of cost must frequently vary in an inverse ratio to strength ; as, when the reduction affects only rank and file, the diminished number has to bear an increased proportion of staff, departmental, and general charges incidental to organization and equipment. This is so obvious a truth as to require only a passing remark, in reference to the course that has been adopted of testing the military expenditure of the present day by the experience of 1862-63 and 1863-64.

10. Having thus endeavoured to show that Sir George Balfour is in error as to the extent and value of the reductions in the Indian Army, it only remains to state the countervailing effect of the several measures of military reform that have resulted in increasing the aggregate military expenditure. In stating this, it will be necessary to repeat, though in more detail, what has been mentioned before in several reports to the Government of India by the late Major-General Broome, in the financial exposition of the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple in 1869, and, lastly and more fully, in the statement of Major-General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman to the Council of the Governor-General of India in the present year. Accordingly, a detailed list is subjoined in the enclosure B of the items of increased charge between the years 1862-63 and 1871-72, amounting to £2,396,830, or over two and one-third millions sterling.

A consideration of that list, in connection with the enclosure A, will show that the whole case really stands thus—

The gross expenditure, in England and in India, on account of the Indian Army in 1862-63 was..	£14,993,373
The reductions between 1862-63 and 1871-72 (enclosure A).....	1,405,790
Except for disturbing causes, the expenditure would now be	13,592,583
But new sources of expenditure have arisen (enclosure B)	2,396,830
Making a total of.....	£15,989,413

The Army Estimates for 1871-72 amount to £15,989,413

11. It will be seen, then, that the savings by reduction of strength, and economy in other directions, have been counteracted by the effect of various measures for improving the condition of the army, and by a general rise in prices affecting the growing prosperity of the country. As remarked by Major-General Broome in one of his latest reports—"As troops must be fed, housed, clothed, and served at the prevailing rates of the day, no amount of administrative supervision or executive management can prevent additional expenditure, as compared with previous standards, when such standards have been superseded or rendered obsolete by the altered circumstances of the country."

12. It being of importance that Sir George Balfour's representations in the *Times* should be promptly met, this note is submitted in anticipation of the detailed review of the military expenditure for the past ten years now in course of preparation for the Government of India. The late circumstances, and without any thought on the part of Lord Lawrence, or apparently on the part of the Government of India, that these references amounted to legislation. This state of things was put an end to in 1861, when the section of the Indian Councils' Act already referred to was passed. Its authors would appear to have known vaguely that a great mass of matter of the nature already described had practically the force of law in the Punjab, though they did not know specifically what was its nature Such as it was, however, it was all converted into law by the enactment in question, and to this day it formed an unknown and unexplored region with which it was simply impossible for any one to acquaint himself who had not access to the archives of the Punjab Government, and the industry and time to master their contents. It was highly undesirable to allow an undefined mass of rules and regulations, about the legal validity of which no one could be sure, to constitute a portion of the law of the province. These rules and regulations owed their existence to the necessity under which the Government of India was placed of providing forthwith for the administration of a newly-conquered province. The measures for this purpose had to be taken at once, and there was no time for simplicity and brevity. Moreover, at the time the general law of India was such, that it was natural for the Government to hesitate before extending it to such a province as the Punjab. Great as were the merits of the regulations, they were intricate in many parts and difficult to understand. An idea as to the condition of the criminal law might be gained from a perusal of Beaufort's Digest—a work of great merit which showed the existence before the Penal Code of a more intricate and troublesome state of the Criminal Law than existed even in England. The Government did not like to burden the official staff with so cumbrous and unsuitable a system, but having no better system to give them, it was reduced to the necessity of directing in substance that the Board of Administration should introduce and act upon it, as far as they found it practicable. It was usually supposed that the Punjab had been governed, as the phrase was, patriarchally without any law at all, and at the discretion of Lord Lawrence and his colleagues. It was impossible to make a greater mistake. Lord Lawrence and his colleagues no doubt possessed great influence. It was most fortunate for the province that they did, and that they used them with corresponding vigour, but it was by no means true that they ruled without law. On the contrary, one of their very earliest measures was to provide themselves with codes of laws which, if not so complete as the Penal Code and the Codes of Procedure, were an immense improvement on the intricate system which prevailed elsewhere in India. The book called the Punjab Civil Code was prepared as early as 1853, and many rules relating to Civil and Criminal Procedure were introduced somewhat later. So far, indeed, was it from being true that the great authority of Lord Lawrence and his colleagues was exercised without law, and against government by law, that it would be much more like the truth to say that Lord Lawrence's administration of the Punjab afforded the clearest proof that could be given, not only of the necessity that India should be governed by, but of the superiority of simple and scientific laws over cumbrous ones. His attempts, however, to introduce such a system met with very partial success. No doubt the laws which he introduced were, for the most part, legal point of view, defective in many particulars. It would have been a miracle if this had not been the case, but the collection of rules now published showed conclusively that no man could have recognized more explicitly the necessity of introducing into the Punjab simple, definite, and easily tangible express laws, or could have made greater efforts to obtain them. As was before observed, there was produced in 1853 the first draft of what was subsequently published as the Punjab Civil Code. This was an admirable, though not exceedingly able attempt, at codification, and anticipated corresponding attempts that had been made in other parts of India. This volume was sanctioned as a text-book, and some portions of it relating to procedure were undoubtedly acquired the force of law. But the Government of India had shrunk from the task of laying down a definite code for the Punjab, and had continued to sanction or discuss the special orders and suggestions made from time to time by the local Government. The consequence was that things had gone on till they had reached their present strange condition. One instance of the strange way in which laws had come into existence was the revenue system of the province. The original letter of the Government of India to the Board of Administration had directed the four short circulars, which regulated this subject in the North-Western Provinces, to be taken as the guide on revenue operations. The language of this letter was that of an ordinary despatch ; but it had all acquired the force of law. The result was this : the four letters were referred to were immediately afterwards embodied in the Directions to Settlement Officers—a beautifully lucid and simple set of instructions. These directions referred to and relied upon the regulations, and in the way in which they had become into force in the Punjab ; in fact, the law was introduced by a circular professedly issued under the law. This was one instance of the ex raordinary confusion that had been produced ; another was the Punjab Civil Code. When leave to publish it as law was asked, the Government of India had distinctly refused, and directed that it should be published with the authority attaching to the circulars of the Sadar Court. However, its introduction into Court was subsequently sanctioned by the Governor-General, and in his recommendation he observed, in passing, that it had been found very useful in the Punjab. This had, somewhat strangely, in Mr. Stephen's opinion, been regarded by the Punjab Government as authorizing them to treat the Code as they were advised by this question.

It never occurred to any one, at the time or subsequently, that the system of registration of deeds heretofore in operation in Oudh had not the force of law. Here, again, all future difficulty was avoided by the application of the new Registration Act. It would seem, however, in any case to be immaterial whether the force of law was or was not conceded to the present system of registration in Oudh, for that system not only made no registration obligatory, but apparently did not give any prescribed superiority to the registered over the unregistered document.

One useful result of this scheme for declaring the law in force in our more recently acquired territories would be effectual settlement between the so-called "regulation" and "non-regulation provinces." That distinction was purely nominal, for it would be found that every regulation that was still operative in the older was practically in force in the more recently acquired provinces. Indeed, in one sense the latter would appear to be more overlaid with regulation law than the former, for apart from the fact of the Indian Councils' Act of 1861 having given the force of law to the mass of rules and laws promulgated by the Executive Government, he found in the volumes which described the regulations in force in the Punjab and Oudh—and he confessed that the discovery was rather mortifying, as he had taken great interest in the work of consolidation and improvement of the regulations by modern enactments—that, for the purposes of these provinces, the 'spirit' of old regulations decently buried and put away in the repealing schedules of the consolidation Acts by which they had been superseded, was held to have survived their corporeal extinction.

The only places to which the term "non-regulation" could now aptly be applied, were those districts and hill tracts along our frontiers which had been expressly placed beyond the pale of the laws of our own, whose degrees of civilization and material progress were better suited to the patriarchal, than the legal, system of administration.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen merely wished to add one word to what had fallen from his hon'ble friend. He entirely concurred in the observations with which he had closed his speech. He would be sorry that it should be supposed that the process at present going on with regard to the law of this country was calculated to render it more intricate or difficult. On the contrary, it was a process of simplification, and its result would be to render the law less technical and obscure. At present, in provinces like Oudh and the Punjab, there was considerable difficulty in ascertaining what the law was ; and in Bombay, as had been pointed in a striking pamphlet by Mr. Broughton, the present Administrator General, the condition of things was such that, supposing it to be the interest of a sufficiently skilful lawyer to go into the matter, difficulties might ensue which it would be really extremely difficult to meet except by express legislation. In fact, when rules and orders, such as are called for by the necessities of a newly-conquered province, were suddenly invested with the dignity of law, it was certain that, before long, complications and embarrassments would ensue, for which legislation was the only cure. It was on this account that the present measure, and others of a kindred nature, had become a matter of necessity.

The motion was put and agreed to.

GENERAL REGULATIONS AND ACTS (DEHRA DOON) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell also presented the report of the Select Committee on the bill to bring the Dehra Doon within the operation of the General Regulations and Acts.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 11th July.

ENCLOSURE A.

Items of decrease in the strength and cost of the Indian Army between the years 1862-63 and 1871-72.

| Number | Items of Decrease. | Amount | Total. |
|

MILITARY AMENITIES.

THERE, in addition to "Legal Amenities," appear to be passing between the claimant to the Tichborne Estates and Her Majesty's Solicitor General at the great sensation trial which is now the chief topic of conversation at home. The claimant, who declares he was once a Cornet, upbraids the lawyer with his brother being a Jesuit, and the lawyer retorts by putting the Cornet through his "facings." An apology was made for the Cornet's impertinence, but I think the lawyer was rather hard upon him in bullying him about military words of command and the Queen's Regulations eigteen years after he left the service. Even if he be the real Sir Roger who held a commission in the Carabineers, I can fancy it quite possible for him to have, during his wanderings abroad, forgotten the delightful literature contained in the Queen's Regulations and the Drill Book. The Solicitor General asks him what is the difference between "Order" and "Close Order," and what is a "Serre-file," and expects him to be able to "tell off" a troop. He also desires him to give an intelligent description of the "Queen's Regulations," which he, the Solicitor General, informs the Court "is to a young officer what the Bible ought to be to a child." Bravo, Mr. Solicitor General! It is a pity you were not, like a living ornament of your English Bench, for a short time a soldier before commencing your forensic career. Had you been so, you would have remembered that in the days you are cross-examining about Cornets and Ensigns, bless them, troubled their heads little about "serre-files"—and "close order—" and held the "Queen's Regulations" as a Bible, only as the monks once held it in regard to the people, as a sealed book. It was a volume to be shown once a year to the General at the annual inspection, who of course never looked at it, but it had to be on the orderly room table with your card attached to it, and the other professional volumes which every officer had by order to provide himself with. I once lost the precious volume just before an inspection, and being acquainted with the natural history of annual inspections, I sent in its place a cookery book bound in red, which I found answered all the purpose of satisfying the General, and enabling him to state in his confidential report to the Commander-in-Chief that he found all the officers in possession of the latest edition of the volumes which they were ordered to keep "by authority." Well, I retired from the active duties of regimental life many years later than Sir Roger Tichborne, but were I to be put into the witness box to-morrow, and cross-examined as to my knowledge of the contents of the "Regulations" of the days when I wore the spaulette, I do not think I could afford the cross-examining counsel much information. Only one sentence of the great work can I call to memory, and that certainly has lingered in my brain, owing to its sonorous language, and its mighty bearing for good or evil on the welfare of the army. It was this—

"The hair of the troops is constantly and habitually to be cut short at the top and sides of the head *according to the order of the Sovereign*, and the fashion of the day is not to be permitted to influence the army in an essential alike necessary to the discipline, manliness, and self-respect of the soldier."

I was at first awe-struck on reading that passage, and it has lain in some cob-webbed corner of my brain ever since; but beyond that sentence my legal torturer would get nothing out of me. Now perhaps Tichborne never went so deep into the work as to open the book, following the rule of several young gentlemen of Her Majesty's service to whom I remember to have given words of command I am not surprised at the Tichborne claimant not recollecting them after 18 years of civil or rather savage life. Perhaps he never knew them! Such ignorance was not impossible in the good old times when he was a Cornet. I knew of a gallant fellow, a Captain of more than 18 years' military life, who knew probably less than the claimant. Captain P——, was once called out in front of the regiment, and told to manœuvre it, by the Inspecting General who was well aware of P—'s profound ignorance on military matters. The regiment was in close column at shouldered arms. "What manœuvre, Sir, would you like?" blandly inquired the General. "Do any manœuvre you like!"—"*Any*, Sir?" asked P—rather hesitatingly. "D—n it, Sir," roared the General, "Don't keep the men standing any longer as they are. Do *any* manœuvre you like, *even if it's the only one you know*, Sir!" P—saluted and turned towards the column. "Column!" he exclaimed in a splendid word of command. "To the Right Face! Lodge Arms!" "What the h—ll's the meaning of this, Sir?" yelled the General, as the men, greatly of course to their own surprise, saw themselves dismissed, and began to leave the parade. "Your order, General," calmly responded P—. "My order, Sir," shouted the excited Cocked Hat. "What the devil do you mean?" "You told me, Sir," was the answer given with all the suavity and innocence of manner which P—knew so well how to assume —"to do the *only* manœuvre I knew, *and I did it*." The reply I need not give here. P—was put in arrest, —"reasons in writing" called for—I—reasons not. In order to get the Colonel bullied, were that he never had had an opportunity of manœuvring the battalion —but the result was P—'s final examination as to his general knowledge of military matters, which ended, as I told in a former paper, in poor P—breaking down sadly in giving names and trades to the men of his company; none of whom he knew, and the final result being P—'s compulsory retirement from Her Majesty's Service. But have I not seen a gallant Colonel who went by the soubriquet of "Clubbing Junks," owing to his faculty of always "clubbing" his regiment on parade—have I not seen him consult the bugler by his side as to the words of command he should give; and do I not remember one day when his gallant corps was covering the front of a brigade, and the order was given to recall skirmishers, how Junks obeyed it by marking the bugle sound the "Disperse" and then the "Fall in?" "Good G—d!" yelled out the gallant warrior in command of the brigade, "What do you mean by that manœuvre?" "To show you, Sir," was the calmly audacious reply, "in case of my regiment being surprised and thrown into confusion the rapidity with which they re-form, Sir." "Good!" said the General very quietly, "but this time I think we have all been surprised, but it is only Colonel who requires to reform." Yet Junks lived to be a Major-General and a C.B. Can I not make mention, too, of another gallant Colonel, who on being told to defend a road, having as much notion of how to do it as if the order had been to square the circle—thought he fulfilled all necessary purposes, by drawing up his regiment in line on one side of the road, and wheeling his flank companies inwards, made them blaze into one another. Verily I could write a treatise on "Diversions of Drill" more amusing, I warrant, than the "Diversions of Purley," but I have said enough, I think, to show that Cornet Tichborne, whether he be the real Simon Pure or not, deserves some consideration regarding his ignorance of what was once his profession, considering how ignorant some of the "professors" in those days were. Of course those were bad old days, and the military schoolmaster has been abroad since them. Well, I hope to be at the coming Camp of Exercise which the Government has wisely sanctioned, and perhaps from there I shall be able to tell you something of the spread of military knowledge in these better and more enlightened times.

PENDENNIS, Major.

—Englishman.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

[JUNE 20.]

(Overland Mail.)

THE Committee resumed its inquiry to-day, the chair being occupied by Mr. A. S. Ayrton and Mr. Grant Duff successively.

Sir H. ANDERSON was recalled, and his examination was proceeded with. He stated that the whole cost of a lawsuit was greater in the presidency towns than it was in England. When an appeal was made to the Privy Council two copies of the whole proceedings had to be made with translations, which, of course, caused delay and added to the expense; and in order to obviate this it had been suggested that there should be an intermediary appeal to three judges, one of whom should be the chief justice, and if they confirmed a decision of the Court below as to the facts the appeal should be stopped. It seemed absurd that there should be an appeal to the Privy Council to decide on matters of fact. The witness proceeded to explain other items of revenue. One was £130,380 for the proceeds on the sale of articles manufactured in gaols, this did not include the amount received in Bombay, the accounts not having been received. This was the profit—that was, the total amount received less the cost of the raw materials. At Alipore they had a press which was exceedingly profitable. The prisoners were employed in printing returns and other documents for Government, and last year the sum realised was no less than Rs. 237,737. He anticipated an improvement in the productive labour of the prisoners.

There were jute mills and carpet manufacturing in the gaols. The articles were sold in the open market. He had always had his doubts as to the press in Alipore Gaol; he did not see where the hard labour was. He was not aware that the charges to the Government for printing were 30 per cent. beyond the ordinary trade prices. If that were so, the apparent profit made was a delusion. He was aware that Mr. Jones, the superintendent, had a percentage on the outturn of labour in the gaol. He believed some inquiry had been made into the subject, but he had not seen a report of the committee.

Another item of receipts was £ 13,219 for fines and forfeitures imposed by courts of justice. Under the head of "Registration Fund Fees," there appeared a receipt of £160,114. This was for the registration of assurances. An act was passed on the subject in 1864, which was amended by an act passed this year. Under the former act the Government realised a revenue of about £23,000 a year, and in the discussion on the last act that it was not their intention to derive a revenue from registration, but simply to recoup themselves, with a margin of 5 per cent. to meet contingencies. They wanted to get a good record of title, and the fees were to cover the expenses, which were very great. They had accumulated about £135,000.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Fawcett at some length, in reference to this item. At first he said he supposed the £ 35,000 accumulation and the £25,000 income made up the £160,000, but afterwards said this was not so; and, on being pressed as to why the £135,000 was included in the year's receipts, he said it was a windfall.

Mr. Fawcett.—But I observe that they have already appropriated this year to revenue windfalls to the extent of £900,000. Witness—They have appropriated the police superannuation fund.

Mr. Fawcett—There is a surplus revenue of £118,000, but to make that surplus they have appropriated £750,000, besides this sum of £135,000, which is an exceptional receipt, and can never occur again. Witness—I certainly think that an accumulated fund ought not to be appropriated to revenue. If the facts are as you say, I do not think it ought to be.

Mr. G. Duff—In all large accounts are there not every year exceptional receipts? Witness—Yes, there are in England, I believe. There was the China repayment the other day.

You never gave special attention to the accounts?—No, it was not my duty at all.

The next item of receipt on which the witness was examined was £711,698 received by the Post Office. This, he said, was the gross receipt, and was made up of postage on letters and newspapers; post parcels, books, and patterns, £24,818; service postage, £270,499, that was for Government letters in the various departments; sale of postage stamps, £291,851; sale of service labels and contributions from native States. The number of letters in 1869 were 76,867,018; newspapers, 6,165,030; parcels, 764,911; books and patterns, 736,710; making altogether 84,834,569. The last year before the reduction in the postage the numbers were twenty-eight millions. There was no difference in the charge on account of distance. He did not think that they thereby gave an advantage to Europeans over natives whose letters were generally sent shorter distances. They only got an income by bringing in the service letters. If they did not take them into consideration there would be a loss of about £160,000; if they did, there was a profit of about £120,000. The letters were conveyed as follows:—4,433 miles by railway, 5,333 miles by mail cart, horse dawk, and camel dawk, 35,498 miles by runners and boats, and- 5,613 miles by sea. The railways were found to carry the letters free, but sorting carriages were now provided, and they were paid for them. He saw no prospect of decreasing the charge on inland postage; in fact, some time since the Government threatened to increase it. A contract was made in 1867 by the Imperial Government with the Peninsular and Oriental Company, to convey the letters from England to India and China. The Government were to pay the company £400,000 a year, but if the dividend of the company did not reach 6 per cent. the Government was to make up the difference. That was thought so inconvenient an arrangement that, in August of last year, a new contract was entered into, by which the Government paid the company £450,000 a year, but had nothing to do with the dividend. That contract was to last until 1880, and it could not be revised or altered. The company conveyed the letters from England to India, and from India to England, that was from Bombay once a week. Under the first-named contract the contribution of Australia was £50,633, and of India £117,053, but after deducting sea postage the loss to India was reduced to £52,471. Ceylon was to contribute £8,385, taking as their share of sea postage £3,382, leaving £6,002 as their share of the loss. Mauritius was to contribute £6,519, and the estimated sea postage was £1,328, leaving £5,241 as the loss. China was to pay £55,278, and to collect £22,065, leaving a loss of £33,203. The Imperial charge was £131,000, but the Imperial Government would have to make up the deficiency for both China and the colonies. By the last contract the contribution of India was raised from £117,000 to £130,000, and the total loss to India was raised to £69,881. The postage was 13d., of which 6d. was for the sea postage, 4d. to France, and the rest to the Imperial and Indian Governments. The letters now went by Brindisi, and they had reduced the postage a penny in consequence. The mail boats did not go through the Suez Canal; it was calculated that they would rather lose time by so doing. The Indian Government paid nothing for conveying the mail to China. There was a line between Ceylon and Calcutta which cost £12,000 a year, which India did not want, but the Peninsular and Oriental Company would not enter into the contract unless that line was kept up, and as no other company tendered, the company had it their own way. The Government of India remonstrated very strongly against the increased (sea) postage. There was a decrease last year in the inland postage in consequence of a reduction in the charge. Newspapers were reduced from one anna per ten tolahs to half an anna, but he had no doubt that in a short time there would be an increase. The post-office revenue had increased from £425,538 in 1865, to £711,698 in 1869-70. The actual loss in 1867 was about £500,000; they were called upon to pay certain sums in adjustment.

The next considerable item which the witness referred to was the receipts on account of the police. The total cost of the police he said was near £3,000,000, but there was a contribution from municipalities to the amount of £208,816, and £12,415 was received for fines and forfeitures. Very little was got from Bombay, and in fact the Central Government had called on the Government of Bombay to inform the municipalities that they must increase their subscriptions. There had been some reduction effected in the charge for police by the abolition of assistant-superintendents, who it was thought might be dispensed with. There was a good deal of difference between Bengal and Bombay. In Bengal there was a more peaceable population, and fewer police were required. The organization of the police was somewhat on the Irish system.

The next item of receipt on which the witness was questioned was the receipts in respect of education. These, he stated, amounted to £74,809, and were made up principally by fees and contributions, and the sale of school-books. The total cost of education in 1869-70 was £868,626, but that included science and art, which were now separated. There was an amount received on account of educational cesses, which were shown in the departmental accounts, but he did not know that they appeared in the general accounts of the Government.

Mr. Fawcett—Take the item of £26,000 for the sale of books. In one part it is gross receipts, and in the other net receipts. It does not state what is the loss or profit of what is sold. Witness—No, it does not.

Mr. Fawcett—Then the account is worthless? Witness—I cannot say that, because it is in the departmental accounts.

Mr. Fawcett—But I cannot look at them. These are the accounts that are laid before Parliament? Witness—Yes.

Mr. Fawcett—And they are kept in a way that tells nothing whatever?—I quite admit that they are imperfect.

The witness went on to state that that was nothing in the nature of an educational rate because of the permanent settlement. They said that do take more from them than they were charged under that settlement would be a breach of faith. There were many natives of India highly educated; they were educated at the Government Schools.

The committee then adjourned.

THE INTERNATIONAL WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION AND REVOLUTION.

(Times, June 20.)

THE International Working Men's Association has not only accepted the responsibility of the Communist Revolution, but has already avowed its determination to continue the struggle. Both in London and in Paris its addresses have been issued, and these documents leave us in no doubt about the principles or the proceedings of the Society. Nor will it surprise the reader who remembers our previous observations on the subject to find the head-quarters of the Association sitting and deliberating in this metropolis. It was here that, on the 28th of September, 1864, the Society was originally founded, and, though its most active promoters were foreigners, it was resolved that London should remain the seat of the General Council, and Mr. George Odger was elected first President of the provisional organization. The selection of London in preference to any other city was due for the most part to considerations of political expediency. Here working men, whether Englishmen or aliens, were free to meet, combine, debate, and resolve, while at the same time our artisans could bring a long experience in Trade Unionism to the work in hand, and were held to be better qualified for practical business. In point of fact, English members of the Association did generally confine themselves to such questions as occupy the attention of ordinary Trade Unions; it was in France and Germany that the objects of the Society attained to the astounding development recently revealed. Originally and essentially the purpose of the Association was to combine the workmen of all countries against the employers of all countries, and nothing more; but in the brooding minds of Parisian artisans, habituated to novelties and familiarized with the practice of insurrection, the idea gradually arose of making labour not only free, but supreme, and transferring to the labouring classes all the possessions and privileges of others. This purpose, plainly declared in the programme of the late Commune, has been now accepted by the General Council of the Association sitting in Holborn. The "political notes" published by Professor Beesly, and quoted the other day in these columns, are quoted also, with entire approval, in the address of the Council, and we can now understand how justly the ex-Emperor was entitled to be called "the saviour of society." He was in very truth nothing less. Paris contained about 100,000 workmen, bent, as they still declare without the least disguise, on destroying society. Here are their very words, under date of Friday last—"This old society ought to perish, and shall perish. A gigantic effort has already shaken it. A final effort will bring it down." The men who published that resolution represent the very men who at every prospect of an opportunity mustered their numbers for insurrection, and were only baffled from time to time by the ever-ready arm of Louis Napoleon. At last that arm was paralyzed by foreign disasters, and then they rose. Yet, if we look closely to the events of the last few months, we shall see that the International Association claims more than its due, and that in this, as in most other cases, a Revolution was the work of a small minority.

There is no reason to doubt the assertion of the Council that whereas the workmen of the capital—that standing army of conspirators—accomplished the Revolution of the 4th of September in the streets of Paris, other parties succeeded in appropriating its immediate fruits. Trochu, Thiers, Jules Favre, and Gambetta were not the leaders of the working men, although they became, owing to circumstances, the chiefs of the Revolutionary Government. It is, however, perfectly certain that, both at that time and long after, the hold of the International on the people of Paris was comparatively slight. As "men of the pavement," its well-trained combatants were powerful enough, but their political weakness was soon disclosed. It was not for the first time that "the Commune" was proclaimed on the 18th of March. That cry had been raised in October when the workmen of the International rose in insurrection against Trochu's Government, and were signally defeated. Immediately afterwards, General Trochu took the sense of the city by a *Plébiscite*, and it was found that these men, the representatives of the Commune just vanquished, were but as one in ten of the whole population. But this is not the only piece of evidence before us. Four months later came the elections to the National Assembly, on which occasion the "Party of Order" either timidly or heedlessly abstained from voting, and left the field to the Radicals alone. Nevertheless, even on these conditions, the men of the International were nowhere. Owing to their complete organization, they did succeed in returning some half-dozen members among the 43 elected, but that they were not the favourites is abundantly clear. For the better elucidation of the case we reprint elsewhere the official letters and one military hero readily, indeed, as it will be interesting to observe the relative positions of the candidates now that their characters have been illustrated by the incidents of a terrible Revolution.

The first thing to be noticed is that the list is headed not by the nominees of any party whatever, but by three men of European reputation, Louis Blanc, Victor, Hugo, Quinet, and Garibaldi carry everything before them, though Louis Blanc has stood aloof from the Commune and Victor Hugo has denounced it. Only after these men, and with an interval of nearly 10,000 votes, do we find Gambetta, the fanatical organizer of the Second War. We may next observe that in the eighth name of the list we come, for the first time, to a man of notoriety as a chief of the Commune. This is Delescluze, and he, it should be understood, was neither a member of the International nor a working man at all, nor even a Socialist by principle. By profession he was a journalist, and, though of extreme revolutionary opinions, had no sympathy with the characteristic pretensions of the International Association. To find a genuine representative of that Society we must descend ten places lower. Malon, elected only by 117,000 votes against the 216,000 given to Louis Blanc, was a journeyman calico-printer, who became afterwards a member of the Central Committee and the Commune, and who is now in prison awaiting his trial. Brunet and Cournet were also members of the International, but the most remarkable name is that of Tolain, placed by 89,000 votes thirty-second on the poll. This man was, if any one man could be so called, the very founder of the International as a Society. He it was who came to London with another Frenchman, and, in conjunction with Mr. George Odger, prepared the programme of the Association, seven years ago. He it was, again, who on Friday last stood up in the Assembly at Versailles, and undertook to give the true history of the International in all these affairs, and to substantiate his statements by documents in his possession. No man living is better qualified to furnish this information, and his evidence will probably elucidate much that is now obscure. With him, however, the representation of the International terminates; nor is there, indeed, another notorious name on the list, save that of Milliére, one of the most ferocious members of the Commune; here the last but two on the whole poll. We should also point out that Assi, lately President of the Association, was not elected at all, and that the names of other prominent Communists will be looked for in vain. Varlin, a journeyman bookbinder, and a genuine fanatic, is mentioned among those whose votes approached nearly to those of the successful candidates; but Jourde, a shopman, Finance Minister under the Commune, Theisz, a workman, its Post-master-General, Clément, Ostyn, Vaillant, and Arnold, all Communists of the most approved stamp, were left without any recognition on the part of their fellow-citizens at that time. No more need be said; in fact, nothing but a review of this list is required to show of what small account were the men of the International, even in the eyes of revolutionary Parisians, last February. They owned their power and place a month later to the accident of their organization when all else was disorganized, to the errors of the Assembly in dealing with events, and to the influence always exercised by single-minded and desperate fanaticism.

LORD LORNE'S COACHMAN AND SABBATH OBSERVANCE IN ENGLAND.

(Daily Telegraph.)

CERTAINLY the world is coming to an end. It may be argued that it has been thus moving towards termination for a good many thousand years; but these latter days have been fertile in signs and portents, which can but lead us to the inference that the endward path of the world is being mysteriously accelerated. A person described as "One of the Secretaries of the Free Sunday Society" has had the temerity to apply to the sitting magistrate at Hammersmith Police-court for a summons against the coachman of the Marquis of Lorne, under the Act of King Charles II., "for exercising his worldly calling on the Lord's Day." Whither are we tending, save towards irremediable catastrophe, when the portly functionary, with the spun-glass wig and the symmetrical calves, who sits enthroned on the hammer clothed box of aristocratic equipages, may be held no longer sacred? We can imagine the feelings of astonishment and indignation with which, yesterday morning, every member of the clan Campbell, whose name is Legion, must have read the announcement that an irreverent Southron had dared to ask for a summons against the coachman of the Lord of Lorne. Fifty thousand hands might have been clapped to the hilts of as many claymores, but for the fact that in these degenerate times the majority of the clan Campbell have abandoned the practice of wearing broad-swords at their hips. Fortunately, Mr. Ingham was equal to the occasion. He pointed out that there had been a similar case before the authorities in the City. Yes; there had been indeed; the representative of the Free Sunday Society was audacious enough to ask for a summons against the Lord Mayor's coachman for the offence of driving the chief magistrate from the Mansion House to St. Paul's on the Sabbath. The application was contumeliously rejected by the sitting Alderman; and aldermanic law, it need scarcely be observed, is unerring in its accuracy. Mr. Ingham, turning to the Act, did not blink that a coachman came within the purview of the statute. The words cited were, "any artificer, &c., and other person whatsoever;" which, according to Mr. Ingham, only meant other persons in that particular class. The applicant urged, that with the Marquis of Lorne's coachman it was not a case of necessity, for he had to drive his Lordship and her Royal Highness the Princess Louise only the distance of a quarter of a mile, from Campdenhill to Kensington Church. Mr. Ingham, in fine, flatly refused to grant the summons. It certainly looks as if the magistrate were wrong in his law; for the words "other person whatsoever" would seem to include coachmen, grooms, railway drivers, guards, porters, and all sorts and conditions of men who pursue their worldly calling on the Sabbath Day. But it is equally certain that the Lords and Gentlemen who passed the Lords Day Act of King Charles II., of pious and moral memory, were not deterred by the provisions of that statute from riding and driving on Sunday afternoons on Hyde Park; and that any person impudent enough to apply for a summons against my Lord Shaftesbury or my Lord Rochester's coachman for breaking the Sabbath would have run a narrow risk of a prosecution for *scandalum magnatum*, and of having his ears nailed to the pillory.

While Mr. Ingham, at Hammersmith, was unconsciously delivering himself of the dictum that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor, Mr. Bruce, in the House of Commons, was presenting to the legislature a notable illustration of the Fine Art of Doing Nothing. Of this art the Home Secretary is a most accomplished professor. He seems to have imbibed all the philosophy of that celebrated unpublished poem, "The Fallacies of Hope," and "Lasciate Ogni Speranza" might be written on his brow. "When are you mostly at home?" asked a bore of Lord Chesterfield. "Never," replied the Peer. Mr. Bruce is as great a master of the "jonais" as Lord Chesterfield. He cannot promise anything. He has sold the anchor of Hope to the marine-store dealers. In the House of Commons on Monday, carrying out a recent threat, Mr. P. A. Taylor asked Mr. Bruce, whether, considering the use that was now made of the Act 29 Charles II., and the difficulty in the present state of public business of getting an opportunity to discuss the subject, the Government would bring in a bill to suspend for one year the operation of the said Act. A counter-question was then put by Mr. Baines, who asked whether the suspension of the Act of Charles II., without having any other law substituted for it, would not take away the legal protection which labour now enjoys, for a weekly day of rest, as well as the legal recognition of the Lord's Day for the purpose of religious worship. The reply of Mr. Bruce had at least the merit of not being ambiguous. With perfect clearness he expounded the doctrine of no hope. He agreed with the Member for Leeds, that the only legal recognition of the right of abstinence from work on Sundays rested on the Act of Charles II.; and he was not prepared to introduce a bill to suspend the operation of that Act. This comfortable announcement was greeted with cheers. Mr. Bruce was ready to support any good bill for regulating the observance of the Sabbath. He readily admitted the imperfections of the present Act; he confessed that there were portions of it which were not enforceable; and he regretted exceedingly the manner in which certain over-zealous persons were enforcing it: but Mr. Bruce was "bound to say" that he was not prepared to suggest any remedy which he thought would meet the acceptance of the House, nor would he give a positive assurance that he would ever introduce a bill on the subject. This was all that the Member for Leicester took by his question.

It is amusing, albeit irritating, to glance at the conclusion to which the Home Secretary has come. The worst feature in the tyrannical Statute of Charles II. is, that any stupid or malevolent zealot can put its provisions in force, to the annoyance and injury of the poorer classes in the community. Fortunately every generation does not produce a Bee Wright; and for the better part of two hundred years the objectionable law has been allowed to slumber; but it is in the power of every fanatic and every spy to wake up the drowsy old dragoon and to make him fall tooth and nail on petty chapmen and poor widow women. As for the belief held in common by Mr. Bruce and Mr. Baines, that the Act of the Second Charles offers the only legal recognition of the right of abstinence from labour on Sundays, we can but regard the dictum as exquisitely comic. So this musty Act of Parliament is to be upheld as a kind of holy Magna Charta in disguise! So there was no Sabbath Day before the time of King Charles II.! So that to one of the most profligate Kings that ever sat on the English throne belongs the honour of turning the Fourth Commandment into a Parliamentary statute! It is a pity that the exemplary Monarch did not turn his attention to the Seventh Commandment. Mr. Bruce seems to have ignored the fact that there are modern Statutes in force—Excise Acts and Police Acts among others—in which regulations are made affecting the observance of the Sabbath. The long dormant Statute of Charles was really employed by the fanatics and the spies, because it was found to be fertile in facilities for tyranny and coercion of which the more recently enacted laws were destitute. Mr. Bruce candidly confesses that it is a bad law, and as candidly refuses to alter it; and his refusal is greeted, forsooth, with cheers. It would really seem as though the House of Commons collectively did not care one jot for the sufferings of the poor people who have been persecuted by Mr. Bee Wright and his employers. Why, indeed, should the House of Commons care? The vast majority of their number are returned by provincial boroughs; and it is only in large cities, and especially in the metropolis, that the Sunday shoe pinches. Again, most honourable Members are rich men, and no question of Sunday observance touches them. Mince at Guildhall and Rhadamanthus at Hammersmith will take care that no summonses shall issue against the coachman of an M.P. for driving his master on a Sunday. The honourable gentlemen have their clubs open on Sunday. They have Greenwich and Richmond as quiet resorts for cosy Sunday dinners. The wealthy classes, in and out of Parliament, can indeed afford to be totally indifferent to the Sunday question; nor need the trading shock them very much, seeing that they do not habitually reside in the New-cut or in Leatherlane. The Sabbath laws are purely a poor man's question; and he is only victim of stupid or cruel Sunday legislation. Honourable Members, however, do not care to ask the poor man's opinion on the subject. They lend a willing ear to wealthy tradesmen who, having made plenty of money during the week, think it scandalous that the costermongers and stall-keepers should earn a few pence on Sunday. To the poor, indeed, neither the Legislature nor "Society" cares to listen. Once, certainly, sixteen years since, Society was fain to hear the popular voice, which, in the Park, roared out from lungs of brass, at the fashionable ladies and gentlemen disporting themselves in their carriages, "Go to church!" That "Go to church" cry was a remarkably significant reminder; but the remembrance of it seems to have died away. We should be sorry to see it renewed, yet there is no knowing the form which may be assumed by popular indignation, exasperated past endurance by "over-zealous" espionage, and by a Home Secretary who coolly states that he does not mean to propose any mitigation of the evils denounced.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

(Daily Telegraph.)

RELUCTANTLY, and under a grave sense of responsibility, we must draw attention for the second time to the conduct of the great Tichborne cause. We claim no idle credit for our contemporaries or ourselves when we say that the Press of this country has rarely, if ever, observed more scrupulous discretion than in regard to the present remarkable trial. Once already, indeed, we have had forced upon us the duty of animadverting on some expressions unguardedly employed with reference to the case; but when we had to appeal against the Bench itself—to recall the attention of the Judge in the suit to the impropriety of such observations as neither he nor anybody concerned has found the slightest pretext for charging against any organ or public opinion. A remark on the management of the case was, we have said, forced upon us then; it is once more forced upon us now. We need scarcely say, that with the question before the Court we have nothing whatever to do. The recent announcement of the claimant that he had more than a hundred witnesses yet to produce, has, it will be seen from our report of to-day, borne fruit in the minds of both counsel and judge. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine on the one side, and the Solicitor-General on the other, agreed in a proposal that the trial should be suspended for a period of four months dating from some early day in July; and the Chief Justice accepted the proposal, which came before him with the assent of both parties. By present arrangement, therefore, the trial will continue to occupy the Court until the 7th or 10th of July—for about three weeks longer—and will then be adjourned until some days after the commencement of Michaelmas Term, or to the 7th of November. The reasons assigned for this long and untoward break are easily recited. By Act of Parliament, the Judge has no power to prolong the sittings of the Court in extra-term beyond the 10th of August; after that statutory date proceedings in the case would be, not only without the sanction, but contrary to the prescription of the law. Moreover, Chief Justice Bovill has other judicial duties on circuit, which in the ordinary course of affairs would exact his attention for some weeks before the day legally appointed as the last on which he can hear causes in his proper court. At present he is under her Majesty's commands to summon juries in different counties; and he has to anticipate no ordinary task from the aspect of the calendar at the Central Criminal Court, where no fewer than four capital charges are to be tried, among them the complex and delicate Eltham murder case. Thus, as things now stand, the Judge who holds in his single mind the tangled threads of the Tichborne enquiry, so far as it has gone, will in a few days be called away for four months, to occupy himself with other business, and to "enjoy" a holiday gained through that old reproach, "the law's delay."

It needs no effort of ours to set forth the evil consequences of such a long interval in a cause like that which now forms a staple of talk in every social assembly. Just because everybody knows all about the issues at stake, and takes a special interest in the means adopted by one side or the other to establish its case, the whole public will see at a glance the mischief of suspending the trial for so many months. If we could, during the recess of the Court, immure claimant and defendant, the Judge and the jurors, the troops of counsel and clouds of witnesses, in some immense Trappist monastery—if we could "raze out the written troubles of the brain" which toss public judgment to and fro on a sea of glorious uncertainty as to the rights and wrongs of this cause—if some subtle power were able to arrest every movement of thought or feeling on the subject throughout society in the three Kingdoms—then it might be possible to accept, without grave demur, a long interval which would leave everything unchanged and unin fluenced. But since, under our actual conditions of society, nothing of the kind can be done, we are compelled to face the unpleasant truth, that, after such an interval, the aspect of the case before bench and jury will not be the same as that which they will have before them on the day of adjournment. A certain cause is in process of trial before the majestic and unimpeached tribunal of British law. Both parties have had abundant time to prepare their presentment of facts, to learn the strong points in their own favour, to probe the weaknesses of the adversary. So far all is fair and honest; the two sides have had an even start; not a whisper of prejudice or undue advantage can be breathed to the damage of either. The Judge has watched the contest day by day, until his whole mind must be engrossed with the intricate problem, in the solution of which he, as the embodiment of English justice, is bound to play a leading part. So with the jurors; so with the counsel, who are engaged in a display of rapier practice unequalled in recent forensic annals. Such is the state of proceedings down to the 10th of July. But on that day the Judge goes to another Court to hear other cases, within their limits equally intricate and fatiguing; the counsel scatter themselves to take up other briefs, or to enjoy the holiday which cannot be begrudged them, since the law grants it; the jurors again mingle with society, which will not merely badger them with questions, but will harass their already overtaxed brains with wild and reckless guesses at the mystery that they have to solve. As for the contending claimants and their attorneys, we draw a veil over the possible activities of those four months of interval; merely stating the conviction, which would apply even to the most trifling litigation ever inflicted on a County Court, that in November the case will have to be, for all practical purposes, reheard. The official hearers could not by human possibility begin anew exactly where they left off, while such new elements may be imported into the case as to make any remembrance of the previous stage in the proceedings worse than useless—even mischievous and misleading—in preparation for what is to come. We simply glance at the risk, that in November, even if the same Judge, the same jury and counsel should reassemble in Court, the surrounding circumstances, the aspect of the intricate enigma, the condition of every mind engaged, will have undergone a change. And meanwhile a heavy charge lies against the honour of a married pair until the hour of disproof shall arrive. Under the most favourable consideration, we must, in the interests of justice, deeply lament that a period of pernicious inaction should be imposed on the Court during the progress of one of the most intricate causes within living memory.

Of course, in so far as the recess is prescribed by Act of Parliament, we have no ground of quarrel with the determination to adjourn the trial. The question might be brought before the Legislature, whether it is for public advantage that the justice of her Majesty should be anywhere stopped in its administration—especially in the metropolis, towards which all litigation concentrates—for three months at a stretch. But we have now to deal with things as they exist; and we find that the law only permits the Court of Chief Justice Bovill to sit up to the 10th of August. On that date its sittings must determine; but, within that date, everything is simple matter of arrangement; and the Judge himself has indicated that the Home Secretary might replace him by another member of the Bench on the coming circuit. If that can be arranged, there can, of course, be no other question of professional duty or private convenience to prevent the continuances of the trial until the very latest hour of the legally-appointed term. Any other course would be mere wanton trifling with the ends of justice—would bring contempt and reproach on that pure and fearless administration of the law which has for generations been the special pride of England. If there ever was an occasion on which an enabling statute might be wisely interpreted as obligat ry, that occasion presents itself now. In the month longer over which the written law permits the trial to be continued, many a chance might occur to bring the cause to a righteous end, unprejudiced by the discussions, the perversions, and the renewed efforts brought forth by a protracted and enforced adjournment. The chapter of accidents can never be left entirely out of account in suits like this, and might vindicate the frequent boast as to the elasticity of our institutions, if the Legislature at once lent its aid to prevent what could not but be regarded as a deplorable frustration of justice. We need not now consider the awkwardness and unfairness of closing the Courts for months against the pleas of the Queen's subjects; that question will have its own time and audience. But Parliament, by a short and simple Act, can redeem from worse than waste the weeks already spent on the great trial, and can save us from the reproach of letting a cause be practically begun anew, amid prejudice and confusion, merely "to make a 'legal' holiday."

A CURIOUS story is told respecting the small-pox hospital at Hampstead by the *Hampstead and Highgate Express*. A woman, it is stated, who had occupied a bed in one of the wards, was reported to her husband as being dead. The necessary funeral arrangements were accordingly made by the widower, who himself followed the supposed remains of the deceased wife to the grave. To his astonishment, and it is to be hoped to his delight, the lady whose obsequies had thus been celebrated returned home about a fortnight after her funeral in a state of extreme surprise at not having received any intelligence during that period from her husband and family, whom she found clothed in deep mourning. The explanation of this misadventure was that the woman had been removed to a convalescent ward, and another patient who had previously died had been put into the bed she originally occupied. The name of the first patient having been inadvertently left up at the head of the bed caused the mistake which gave rise to so much pain and pleasure If the facts stated are correct, there would seem to be room for improvement in the arrangements as well as in site of this hospital. Had the disconsolate husband during the interval which elapsed between the funeral of his wife and her return to the domestic circle embarked in a second marriage, one of the two ladies would have had just ground for dissatisfaction.

PRICES OF ARTICLES IN THE CRAWFORD MARKET.

THE following were the quotations of the different articles on sale at the Crawford Market on Saturday:—

DAILY PRICES—BEEF.	Rs.	A.	P.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, ₰ lb ...	0	4	6
Prime pieces, 2nd sort, ₰ lb ...	0	3	6
Briskets and round, 1st sort, ₰ lb ...	0	2	3
Do 2nd sort, ₰ lb ...	0	2	0
Beefsteak (under part), ₰ lb ...	0	9	0
Do (round), ₰ lb ...	0	3	0
Meat, for soup, do ...	0	1	6
Shins, large, each ...	0	6	0
Do small do ...	0	4	0
Tongues, fresh, each ...	0	4	0
Do salt, do ...	0	8	0
Suet, 1st sort, ₰ lb ...	0	0	9
Do 2nd sort do ...	0	4	0
Prime (Cape) Corned Meat Beef, ₰ lb ...	0	0	0
VEAL (large or small).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	0	0	0
Fore do do	0	0	0
Hind do 2nd sort	2	14	0
Fore do do	2	8	0
Head, each ...	1	0	0
Liver and Heart ...	0	4	0
Feet, four ...	0	5	0
MUTTON (Gram fed).			
Saddle, ₰ lb ...	0	0	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, ₰ lb ...	0	0	0
Breast, ₰ lb ...	0	0	0
Head, each ...	0	0	0
MUTTON (1st sort).			
Saddle, ₰ lb ...	0	6	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, ₰ lb ...	0	5	6
Breast, ₰ lb ...	0	2	0
Head, each ...	0	3	6
MUTTON (2nd sort).			
Saddle, ₰ lb ...	0	5	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, ₰ lb ...	0	4	0